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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Pay Raises at Fore River; More Britons Enter Syria; New Cut in Auto Output

The World's Day—July 3, 1941

New England: Ship Builders Get Pay Increases

Wage increases averaging 13.1 per cent for the 17,000 employees of the Fore River, Mass., shipyards were announced. [Page 2.]

Shipment of crude oil to the East by railroad will begin July 7 to relieve a possible shortage of fuel in Atlantic coastal states. [Page 2.]

Boston civic leaders met with Mayor Tobin to discuss drive to gather old aluminum ware in house-to-house canvass. [Page 2.]

A deputy sheriff was fatally injured in Addison County, Vt., when striking dairy farmers attempted to halt a milk truck on which the deputy was riding. [Page 1.]

Mrs. Myrtle H. Dahl, unopposed for next President of the National Education Association, warned against teacher "witch-hunts." [Convention news and pictures: Pages 1 and 5.]

Middle East: British Attack Syria From Iraq

Two new British columns were reported by the French to be invading northeast Syria from Iraq. One column had admittedly attacked Tell Kotckek on the Istanbul-Baghdad railway at the point where it touches Syria. The other column was threatening Jebel Sinjar, commanding the terminus of a desert highway a little further south.

Unidentified aircraft were reported in Jerusalem to have bombed a Palestine war prisoners' camp, killing two persons and injuring 35.

Italian surrender at Debra Tabor, one of the last Fascist strongholds in Ethiopia, with about 4,200 men, was agreed to by the Italian commander of the post.

Washington: Auto Output Faces Further Cut

Sixty leaders in the automobile industry were told by William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, to "forget" the 20 per cent reduction in output agreed upon in May and to anticipate a much higher slash. [Page 1.]

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, urged that draftees, reserve officers and National Guardsmen be kept in service longer than one year and asked removal of restrictions which confine the United States armed forces to the Western Hemisphere.

A shortage of seamen on the Atlantic coast was reported as causing delays in sailings. The House Merchant Marine Committee called for "facts and figures" on the situation.

President Roosevelt signed at Hyde Park the commission of Harlan Fiske Stone as Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Stone, who has been an Associate Justice, was elevated when Charles Evans Hughes decided to retire. Mr. Stone now is vacationing in Estes Park, Colo.

William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, issued a Fourth of July statement calling on the Nation for greater toil and sacrifice for the defense program in order "that our children may be insured against despotism and slavery."

The Treasury reported expenditures of $12,710,000,000, including $6,048,000,000 for defense, in the fiscal year ended June 30, an excess of $5,103,000,000 over income. [Financial Page.]

Formation by the Army of a new division of exceptional speed and fire power was announced by Secretary of War Stimson. At the same time Mr. Stimson reported the Army was forming 22 provisional anti-tank battalions to incorporate suggestions from the war as to means of halting armored force attacks.

National: Meat Packers Associations Indicted

Chicago (AP)—A Federal grand gury investigating alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act in the food industry returned indictments charging three Chicago meat packing firms, two trade associations and seven individuals with conspiracy to fix certain hog prices.

Air and Sea: Canadian Tank Brigade Arrives

Canada's first tank brigade to reach England accompanied the largest contingent of Canadian troops yet to arrive in England. [Page 7.]

At sea, Germany claimed that a total of 768,950 tons of merchant shipping was sunk by Nazi naval and air forces during the month of June.

In the Orient: U. S. Hopes for Pacific Peace

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said the United States hoped that Japan's attitude in the war would result in peace in the Pacific Ocean. [Page 6.]

Japan was believed planning to strengthen its position in the South Pacific as its next move of policy growing out of the German-Russian war. [Page 6.]

Blockade of Vladivostok by Japan was believed to be Germany's price for recognition of the Japanese Puppet regime in China.

British war materials have been reaching Burma "in large quantities for some time," it was reported at Rangoon.

Eastern Europe: Berlin Claims Pruth Crossed

German crossing of the Pruth River into Bessarabia and advance toward the Dniester, with Rumanians co-operating, was announced by Berlin, which stated that Russian resistance generally had been broken. [Page 1.]

Russian account of the fighting, however, indicated that the great German offensive toward Smolensk and Kiev had generally been held from Borisov down to Tarnopol.

London commentators saw the possibility of the German "blitz" method meeting unexpected resistance from the Russian forces.

Premier Stalin warned Russia that it was in grave danger, with the Germans within 400 miles of Moscow and urged Russians to adopt a scorched earth and sabotage policy to halt the invader. [Page 6.]

Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, July 3, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	4
Connecticut Letter	4
Daily Features Page	25
Editorials	26
Entertainment Timetable	16
Financial Pages	18, 19
For Young People	17
Hollywood Letter	16
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	4
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate	4
Sports Pages	14, 15
The Home Forum "For Love is allegiant"	12
Today's Woman	10
Traveltalk	3
Wonders of Research	8

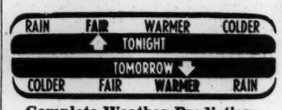
Ford Boosts Output Of Aviation Engines

DETROIT, July 3 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company disclosed yesterday that the original order placed with it for Pratt & Whitney 2,000 horsepower aviation engines has been increased from 4,200 to a total of approximately 10,000.

In anticipation of the increase in production the Ford Company never completed one end of the big $21,000,000 engine plant under construction at its River Rouge factory and several weeks ago began building a 4,000-foot extension to the 1,000-foot length of the structure.

The plant addition is expected to cost about $13,000,000.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Forecast for Fourth Is Fair and Mild

With continued fair skies and mild temperatures forecast throughout New England by the weather man, the largest crowds in years are expected to jam shore and mountain resorts and the roads leading thereto over the three-day Independence Day week end.

Vanguard of the big throng began leaving Boston and other large cities this afternoon for a gay holiday period, which for resort proprietors inaugurates the summer vacation season.

Patriotic significance of the occasion, coming amidst a second rapidly spreading world war, was not lost to New England, however, as preparations were made for patriotic celebrations in all communities. [Page 2.]

N. E. A. Votes Special Board For Inquiries

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After a brief but stormy debate the proposal to set up a special commission to investigate attacks upon education was passed this morning in full by the National Education Association in its final business session of the convention.

This commission, which was first proposed in yesterday's business session rolled up opposition in some State delegations not so much against the idea of meeting attacks in an organized way as against the appointing of a separate commission to do this. It was felt by some of the State delegations, notably by California, that present organizations and committees within the N. E. A. were adequate to take care of attacks that might come up.

Other meetings this morning dealt with an analysis of essentials in elementary education, the relationship of State, Federal, and local governments to education, and the training of teachers. Last night's general session glimpsed the world scene through an address on British and German youth delivered by Dr. Rheinhold Schairer, causes of delinquency in the United States as seen through the experience of Dr. Miriam Van Waters, and the Federal Government's defense savings bonds program as described by Orville S. Poland representing the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. The convention closes this evening with a program devoted to the national situation, at which Senators Gerald P. Nye and Claude Pepper will make the chief addresses.

Commission's Purposes

The proposal for a special commission as finally passed in this morning's business session would set up with the N. E. A. a National Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education composed of 60 members—an Executive Committee of 10 and one representative from each State Teachers Association. It was suggested that every State having a Public Relations Committee name its Chairman of this committee as a member of this commission.

The purposes of the new Na-

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Americas Act To Aid U. S. In Joint Defense

Most nations expected to follow Uruguay's proposal for 'reciprocal assistance.'

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The United States anticipates the effective help of Latin-America, including the use of Latin-American ports and air fields in the event that this country is drawn into the war, the State Department has disclosed.

Evidence reaching Washingon is said to indicate that almost all Latin-American countries are prepared to give such assurances now and that all of them will co-operate fully with this country if the United States eventually becomes a belligerent.

The United States's position has been made clear in a note from Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles to the Uruguayan Government "wholeheartedly" indorsing the latter's proposal that if any New World nation becomes a belligerent its interests be considered those of all its American neighbors and that it be given "reciprocal and mutual assistance."

In asking that the Uruguayan proposal receive the indorsement of all Western Hemispheric nations, the United States is seen as making a bid for the use of whatever New World ports, air fields and resources that would be necessary in time of war.

Brazil Follows Lead

Brazil, the most strategically placed of all South American countries, already has announced through Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha that it would follow the Uruguayan proposal, while several other countries, notably Chile, are expected to do likewise.

The adherence of Brazil and Chile, whose coast lines control the eastern and western approaches to South America, would put the United States Fleet and Air Force in a position to patrol and control sea routes important to Britain and its allies and to forestall Axis attempts against Latin America.

The only discordant note to date is the report that Argentina will not accept the Uruguayan formula in toto, but will continue its present emphasis on strict neutrality. Argentina's stand was not unexpected, however, and there is a strong belief here that if the United States entered the war Argentina quickly would adopt a policy similar to that of its neighbors.

Curb on Apprehension

In his note to Montevideo, the Acting Secretary of State laid particular stress upon the fact that all American nations are threatened by a common danger and that this country has striven to create a Hemisphere-wide rather than a unilateral defense against outside aggression. Mr. Welles pointed out that this country had offered many forms of assistance to its neighbors in the event of trouble.

The United States' insistence upon the co-operative nature of American defense is seen as de-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

U. S. Memorandum to Uruguay hails policy of co-operation: Page 11.

Nazis Attack on Vast Front From Arctic to Black Sea; Changes Loom for Russia

Whether Stalin wins or loses alterations in political and social setup are seen.

The following assessment of the basic differences between Stalin and the Red Army—differences which may prove of fundamental effect in the present conflict with Germany— is by a student of Soviet affairs who has returned to the United States after long residence in Russia.

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Whether Stalin stays or goes, whether Hitler wins or loses, organic changes in Russia's political and social structure are foreshadowed by the present German-Soviet war.

A Hitler victory might not necessarily mean the end of Stalin. Once Soviet military power has been destroyed, Hitler might recall how co-operative and obliging Stalin had been in the past and appoint him Gauleiter of a sort of pseudo-independent Soviet Government on the Vichy model. This would relieve Hitler from a lot of burdensome organizational detail.

Conversely, the defeat of the Nazis might not turn out to be a Stalin triumph. For in the critical days when Russia is fighting for its life, the country's fate is in the hands of the Red Army, which is actually far more Russian than Red.

Unanswered Questions

Was Stalin prepared for a complete sell-out to Hitler? Did the Red Army force resistance on the Soviet Government? Or did Hitler impose war upon the Soviet Union?

The full answers may never be known, but probably all three questions should be answered in the affirmative. One thing is certain, whatever the reason, the Soviet Government did not abandon its appeasement policy until the twelfth hour when war struck the country like a hurricane.

Even if the Red Army should succeed in stemming the invader or driving him out of the country, Stalin and his clique would have a hard time evading the blame for the fruits of appeasement. And when the Army came into its own there would be many elements eager to requite the execution of such leaders as Marshal Tukhachevsky and the rest of the 80 per cent of the entire officer staff which was shot or purged in the war

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

Line of German Attack

The Nazis report a new attack against Russia is starting along a 2,000-mile front stretching from the Black Sea to the Arctic Circle.

Stalin rallies Nation to fight invader at every step and destroy all supplies in retreat.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, July 3

Although Premier Stalin warned the Russians that their country was in grave danger and although the German command announced a new massed attack from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean, the Russians claimed to be holding up the German advance in the center of the line around the Berezina River to the east of Minsk.

In the course of his warning to the Nation Premier Stalin called for a Nation-wide guerrilla and sabotage plan to help stop the German invasion. Farmers were urged to reap what harvest they could and destroy what was likely to fall in German hands, to set forests afire and organize wrecker gangs to prey upon German communications. He made this appeal shortly after the High Command had announced that the Germans were less than 400 miles from Moscow.

The only definite gain claimed by the Germans was a forcing of the line of the Pruth River by a combined German and Rumanian army, which was said to be advancing in Bessarabia toward the Dniester.

The vanguard of German invaders was reported by Moscow to have been thrown back in repeated attempts to cross the Berezina, the Germans being blocked around Borisov, Slutsk and Bobruisk.

Nearly 300 miles to the south of Borisov, where the battle of the Berezina centered, the Red Army also was reported to have halted in "a heavy defeat" a mechanized advance toward Shepetovka, some 20 miles inside the old border of the Ukraine on the road to Kiev.

Ukraine Campaign

Other parts of the Ukraine invasion force were said to have attempted a break-through to the south toward Tarnopol, east of Lwow and south of Luck, still in the Ukraine's Polish buffer zone. These forces apparently had veered southward from Luck.

"Throughout the whole night our troops in heavy fighting stemmed the advance of enemy troops," a communiqué said.

"Fighting continues by our Air Force, which shot down 61 enemy planes in air combats through July 2. We lost 28 aircraft."

Thus, according to the latest Russian communiqué, two major battles raged near Borisov, less than 400 miles from Moscow on the Minsk-Moscow motor road, and in the Shepetovka Tarnapol region, some 200 miles from Kiev.

It appeared that the full force of the German blitz had not yet reached the Berezina at Borisov for the Red High Command said only that "advanced detachments" had tried to cross the river.

Meanwhile the German High Command communiqué, dated from "the Führer's headquarters," said that German and Rumanian units advancing shoulder to shoulder from northern Moldavia yesterday crossed the Pruth River and are advancing toward the Dniester.

Resistance Held Broken

While hitherto the Soviet Russian leadership, said this communiqué, apparently tried to catch the German advance near the border and start its own offensive it now appears that resistance of the Soviet Army is broken.

Backward movements of the enemy have become apparent on the entire front.

The destructive battle east of Bialystok, in general, was declared to be concluded and its effects were stated to be of "world importance."

The earlier special communiqué had added that "unimaginable chaos" had broken over the Red Armies, which struggled in the Bialystok area with Nazi legions for 12 days.

Numerous Red Army infantry, cavalry and tank divisions "can be regarded as destroyed," the High Command said, and are being chased by German forces co-operating on the ground and in the air.

Official sources were unwilling today to interpret the meaning of the High Command's communiqué and it was not possible to tell whether "achieving a decision of world historical importance" had reference merely to the Bialystok battle or whether it reflected the situation in the entire eastern conflict.

160,000 Red Captured

In reviewing action, Hitler's headquarters said that from June 22 to July 1 more than 160,000 Russians had been captured. The communiqué said the Russians offered stiff resistance and made des-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Stalin orders 'scorched earth' for Nazis: Page 6.

Chief of Army Urges Removal Of Limit on Use of Troops

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, appealed to Congress today for authority to use the armed forces of the United States anywhere in the world.

General Marshall declared that America must be ready for action under any circumstances at any place to protect itself "against the coldly calculated, secret and sudden attack that might be directed against us."

In consequence, the War Department is now frankly notifying Congress that it is imperative that the whole conscripted Army, the National Guardsmen and Reserve Officers be held beyond the one-year period provided, and asks Congress for immediate legislation to make this possible.

General Marshall urges specific authority to do away promptly with the restriction which prevents the dispatch of armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere.

Confronted by Emergency

The national emergency which confronts the United States at this moment is graver and more severe in character than the public yet believes, he declared.

American interests are "imperiled" in the present world situation, General Marshall affirmed in his appeal that legal restrictions on the use of the armed forces should be removed to prevent hamstringing the development of the Army and to guarantee that it may be made "into a force immediately available for whatever defense measures may be necessary."

All of these recommendations are made in the 23-page biannual report submitted by the Chief of Staff to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

"As this report is submitted the possibilities of a year ago have become dangerously near probabilities today, and it is vital to the security of the Nation that the hazards of the present crisis be fully recognized," General Marshall said. "What has happened is history.

Quick Action Urged

"Of grave concern today are the contingencies of the present and future. There are legal restrictions on the use of the armed forces, which should be removed without delay. Events of the past two months are convincing proof of the terrific power possessed by a nation administered purely on a military basis. Events of the past few days are even more forcible indications of the suddenness with which conflict can spread to areas hitherto considered free from attack.

"It is therefore urgently recommended that the War Department be given authority to extend the period of service of the Selective Servicemen, the officers of the Reserve Corps, and the units of the National Guard."

Secretary Stimson made it clear at his press conference that General Marshall's ominous estimate of the outlook and all of his recommendations represented the War

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Vermont Farmers Kill Deputy During Clash in Milk Strike

Defense industry's drawing men away from the farms and sending farm labor costs up, together with dry weather and soaring feed costs, helped to produce the milk strike in Vermont which today resulted in a fatality to a deputy sheriff, milk authorities in Boston commented.

The deputy sheriff, Ray Russell of Monkton, was knocked off a milk truck and run over, when striking dairy farmers attempted to halt and dump the truck's load of milk.

Trucks carrying 12,000 gallons were spilled at two points today, while minor dumpings occurred at several other spots in Vermont.

The strike is designed to force higher returns for milk supplied to New York City, and covers also sections of New York State. It is being promoted by the Dairy Farmers' Union. The more conservative co-operative marketing organizations are not supporting it.

Milk withheld in New York yesterday totaled 2,000,000 quarts out of the normal daily delivery of 10,000,000 quarts, it was estimated.

Vermont is the principal milk-producing area in New England. Its dairy farmers supply both the New York and Boston markets. No talk of a strike affecting metropolitan Boston has been heard here.

For one thing, the price of milk for farmers has been higher in the Boston market during May and June than in New York, which was very low. During the winter months, New York was higher. Both markets are operated under Federal orders and are kept relatively close in line.

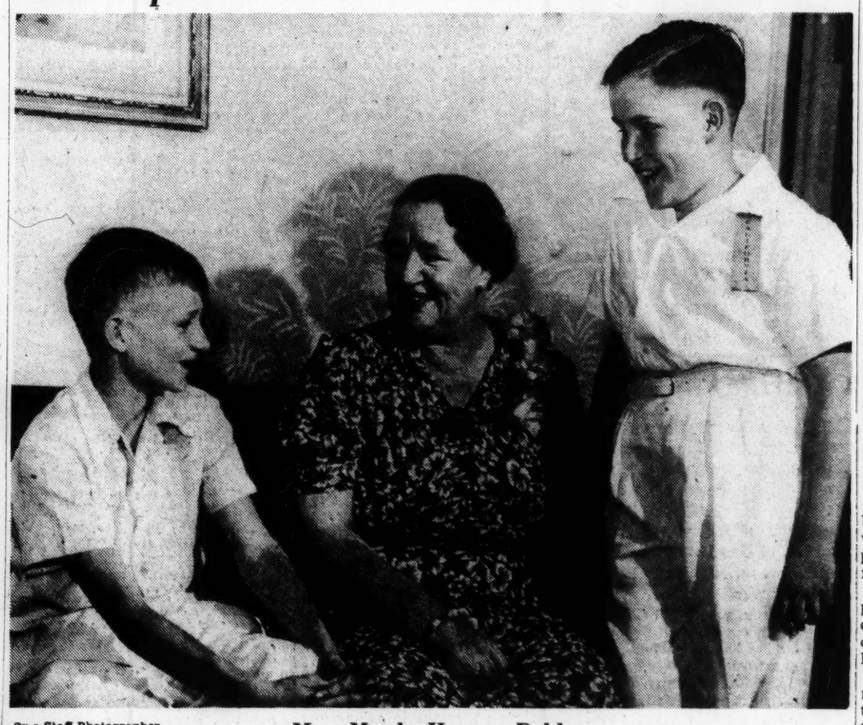
Demand of the Dairy Farmers' Union calls for $3 a hundredweight for blended milk. The June price for New York stood at $1.88, for Boston at $2.03.

The increase asked would mean possibly an addition of from one cent to 1½ cents a quart for milk on the doorstep in New York City, local experts figured.

Changes in the New York milk marketing agreement will raise the payment to $2.65 for July and to $2.88 from Aug. 1 to April 1, 1942. Similar amendments that may become effective in Boston on July 16 may come out $2.20 or higher, it was reported.

Fresh milk shortage looms: Page 3.

Minneapolis Woman to Lead U. S. Teachers



By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl

Unopposed nominee for President of the National Education Association whose election will be formally announced at the organization's meeting tonight.

Mrs. Dahl "likes boys" and is here shown talking with Charles Melton of Normal, Ill., and Donald McDonnell of Buffalo, N. Y. (Charles is going into eighth and Donald into sixth grade.) Mrs. Dahl teaches fourth grade at the Hiawatha School in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Dahl gives her views: Page 5.

Five Northeastern States Prepared for Greatest Independence Day Celebration

Boston Plans Salvage Drive For Aluminum

A campaign to round up scrap aluminum ware from stew pans to griddles will be launched in Boston shortly in connection with a State-wide drive to collect the metal, it was announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

At a City Hall meeting attended by representatives of about 30 civic organizations Mayor Tobin announced plans for the drive, which he said would be more effective if carried on simultaneously throughout the State. Date for the campaign will be set shortly by J. Wells Farley, State Chairman of Public Safety, the Mayor said.

In Boston the drive will be under the direction of Fire Commissioner Arthur William Reilly, Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, assisted by John J. Walsh, executive director.

Don W. Moyer, Regional Director of the Boy Scouts of America, told the conference of the recent experimental drive for aluminum ware in Madison, Wis., and Richmond, Va. In Madison, he said, Boy and Girl Scouts, co-operating with various service clubs, collected 20,000 pounds of aluminum in 10 days—enough to build a bomber.

In the test drives, Mr. Moyer said, after an extensive publicity campaign Girl Scouts went out several hours ahead of the collectors and notified the housewives that now was the time to get out their old aluminum. Boy Scouts collected the ware and put it in trucks.

It was announced that a similar plan would be adopted here. Housewives will be notified of the plan by notices on milk bottles, bread wrappers, and laundry boxes, in addition to newspapers, radio and movies.

Certain scrap dealers have agreed to bale the metal. Money from the sale of the aluminum will be distributed to the various communities for the purchase of portable firefighting equipment.

Boy Scouts will work under the direction of Robert Sproul, Assistant Scout Executive of the Boston Council, and Mrs. Henry Cushing will be in charge of the Girl Scouts.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, and William P. Long, Park Commissioner, will be in charge of trucking. Publicity will be handled by John C. Nicodemus, President of the Advertising Club of Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Attend City Hall Aluminum Conference

Among those who will help in the collection of household aluminum for defense purposes are (left to right): Miss Helen R. Shepard, Junior League of Boston; Miss Dorothy Rutherford, Young Women's Christian Association; John C. Nicodemus, Advertising Club of Boston; Mrs. Vincent J. Greene, League of Catholic Women; Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Public Safety Committee.

Community Fund Shifts to Autumn

Following its coming winter campaign, now scheduled for Jan. 23 to Feb. 11, the Greater Boston Community Fund, embracing 212 beneficiary organizations, plans to hold its subsequent drives during the autumn. In a sense, this will mean two Community Fund drives for 1942 although it is pointed out that the autumn campaign will be for the fiscal year 1943.

Fund leaders met yesterday at the Boston City Club to consider the question proposed by Charles Francis Adams, President of the organization, "During what period of the year can the Greater Boston Community Fund carry on its campaign most effectively?"

Figures show that fully 80 per cent of the campaigns now conducted nationally under the auspices of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils are staged during the fall months. About 10 per cent are held during the winter months, as has been the case in Boston. And the remaining 10 per cent take place during the spring months.

Youths Rescued Off New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 3 (AP)—After clinging to their overturned sailboat for 16 hours, two youths, Robert R. Longyear and Louis Hood, of Washington, D. C., were rescued today a mile off shore by the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket steamship Naushon.

The boys, summer residents of Quissett, went sailing in Buzzards Bay yesterday. Both wore lifejackets and when the 19-foot craft overturned they clung to its sides until the Naushon sighted them shortly after daybreak today.

Fore River Workers Get 13.1 P. C. Raise

The largest wage boost in Massachusetts defense industry was announced today at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy.

An advance averaging 13.1 per cent and covering a reported total of 17,000 workers was made public by the Independent Union of Fore River Workers.

The raise was made on recommendation of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee recenty set up by the Office of Production Management to work out uniform rates and conditions for shipyards and ship repair plants on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Georgia.

A basic figure of $1.12 for first class mechanics was advised by the Stabilization Committee, which included representatives of management, labor, the Navy and the United States Maritime Commission. Each of the 22 companies operating on the east coast is expected to accept.

At Fore River, the previous wage for first class mechanics stood at 99 cents an hour. Raises down the line were adjusted on the same ratio. They are retroactive to June 23.

Common labor, which was getting 62 cents an hour at Fore River, receives 71 cents under the new rates. On the basis of the 48-hour week now in effect there, this figures out a week's pay for common labor at $36.92. The first 40 hours are paid at the regular rate, the next eight at time and a half.

The piece-work adjustment was said to have been advanced from 12 to 25 per cent.

Gratitude for Independence To Be Keynote of N. E. Fourth

As exploding firecrackers from the hands of young America echo in miniature the grimmer cacophony of a Europe and Asia at war, the people of New England will tomorrow in countless mass meetings express renewed gratitude for 165 years of independence from despotism, inhumanity, ruthlessness, and oppression.

In Boston, the 16-year-old son of two Lithuanian emigrées—a man and wife who know at first hand both tyranny and freedom—will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House.

Thousands of other Bostonians will attend morning ceremonies in Faneuil Hall and—in the afternoon, on the common—join with President Roosevelt and the Chief Justice in salute to the flag.

In Rhode Island, four rural communities are planning a house-to-house collection of much-needed defense aluminum as their means of observing Independence Day.

Mammoth Bonfires

In Brookline, as in many other Greater Boston cities and towns, the day of carnivals, sports events, movies, vaudeville, and free ice cream cones will be set on a plane of devotion to America with special singing of patriotic songs and other solemn rites.

This year as never before, with one country after another going down before a 20th Century tyrant, Americans will have a catch in their throat and a tingle of pride in their heart as they sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Celebration of the Fourth will begin at midnight tonight, when mammoth bonfires will be set ablaze in more than 100 New England communities. Northerly winds will whip the flames, bring relief from the heat wave, and give promise of "fairly comfortable" weather for the holiday.

"Fairly comfortable" in the eyes of the weather man is, to be more specific, somewhere in the 80s. He predicts temperatures averaging some 15 degrees lower than yesterday's 96 (Boston) and 98 (Providence, R. I. and Portland, Me.).

Vacationers, taking advantage of the long week end, are storming airports, railroads, steamships, and highways—yesterday in a trickle, today in a steady stream, tomorrow in a flood. Hotel managers and others who have pocketbook interest in such matters, say they expect the largest holiday turnout in New England recreation history.

Renewed Dedication

Behind it all, and keynoted by the President's radio address, will be a spirit of renewed dedication to those "certain inalienable rights" for which 56 early American patriots pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

As Edward P. Grigalus, June graduate of the South Boston High School, reads Thomas Jefferson's celebrated words from the Old State House, his mother Anne and his father Adolph may attach modern significance to certain of the passages they hear:

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."

"He is at this time transporting large armies . . . to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages . . ."

Climaxing Boston's celebration tomorrow night, there will be a giant festival at the frog pond—the annual riot of color and spectacular fireworks, with music, mass singing, and dancing. Between 50,000 and 75,000 persons are expected to attend.

'Jackrabbit' Drivers Face Jail

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced today he would request city police and State highway patrols in the East to arrest motorists wasting gasoline by use of improperly adjusted cars and making "jackrabbit" starts.

Conservation measures to combat the predicted oil scarcity on the seaboard, Mr. Ickes said, are "going to require something more than persuasion."

A few "judicious arrests," he told his press conference, might bring the desired results. He noted that most cities and States had laws or regulations against use of automobiles emitting obnoxious fumes caused by improper and wasteful combustion.

Meanwhile, the Co-ordinator announced that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had agreed this morning to put two of the Navy's largest and fastest tankers into service moving oil from the Gulf Coast to the East, in an effort to ease the predicted shortage. Mr. Ickes said the stations of operations for these tankers had not been determined.

Mr. Ickes met today with representatives of all Government agencies having anything to do with petroleum. He gave them a report on what was being done to relieve the transportation bottleneck on petroleum delivery.

Railroad shipment of crude oil to the East will begin July 7, the office East will begin July 7, the office of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced today, as an outgrowth of Mr. Ickes' plea for such deliveries to ease an expected oil shortage on the seaboard.

A train of 25 tank cars will leave Lima, Ohio, July 7, bound for the Bayonne, N. J., refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, inaugurating regular shipments between supply and refining stations.

Other large oil companies are reported to be making similar arrangements, Mr. Ickes said.

Lima is the eastern terminal of the Buckeye Pipeline Company, which moves the crude oil to that city from the producing fields.

Ship tankers have been used almost exclusively in the delivery of petroleum from ports near producing fields to the East Coast, because of the low rates by water. Diversion of 50 tankers from this service to the British contributed to the threatened East Coast shortage.

Office Pay Base 'Must' Aug. 1

Minimum wages for the possibly 150,000 women office workers to be found throughout Massachusetts will become mandatory on Aug. 1, it is announced by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The mandatory order carries the possibility of jail sentence for violation. Although the extreme penalty is rarely asked by the State, its opportunity to call for it notably strengthens enforcement.

At present women office workers, as well as boy and girl minors in offices, are under a directory order of the Commissioner, which became effective April 1. The only penalty available to the State during the current temporary period is publication of an offender's name in the newspapers.

No change in the rates of the minimum wake will be made by its being placed on a permanent basis on Aug. 1. The following schedule, which was adppted by the State Minimum Wage Commission in March, will continue:

Experienced office workers $16 a week, inexperienced $15; part-time, experienced 47 cents an hour, inexperienced 44 cents.

Full time, employment of 36 hours or over a week; part-time, any week of less than 36 hours. One year's work qualifies an employee as experienced.

Office boy or girl messengers: experienced, $13.50 a week, inexperienced, $12. Part-time, experienced 39 cents an hour, inexperienced 35 cents.

There are also other details of the minimum wage order. It covers by far the largest group of women to be given a minimum wage by assachusetts since minimum wage legislation was first adopted in this state in 1912.

Strike Rations Hub Store Bread

Many Greater Boston residents went without toast at breakfast this morning as the strike of bakery wagon drivers entered its sixth day.

In some stores where small quantities of bread were available rationing was invoked; one loaf to a customer was the rule.

Last night's meeting of union members to consider a proposal offered by the bakery owners, and presented through Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, failed to bring relief to the stringent bread situation when the offer was unanimously rejected.

Union representatives and company officials were at the State House today meeting with the arbitration board in an effort to effect a settlement.

General Cole said today that in addition to 1,250 striking truck drivers approximately 5,000 bakery workers were thrown out of work by the lack of transportation facilities for delivering their products.

The Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration said that the union demand was for an increase in salary and commission, representing an increase of about $3 a week. The company offer would mean an average increase of about $2 a week, he said.

Approximately 23 bakeries are affected by the strike.

In the meantime the question arises: What about those 4th of July picnics tomorrow with no bread for sandwiches?

Governors Aid President In Defense Drive

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After pledging President Roosevelt to "co-operate in every possible way with the program to preserve the freedom of men and and the institutions of free men," the 33rd annual Governors' Conference on its conclusion left many of its members free today to speed home for Fourth of July orations.

Wholehearted approval of the "policy of our President in warning the people of this Nation of their pressing danger and in urging continually greater speed in preparation" was also voted by the 27 Governors on hand yesterday for their single executive session.

In addition their national defense resolution registered their conviction that more intensive effort must be developed, saying:

"Although great and substantial progress has been made, both by our National and State Governments in the cause of preparedness, the members of this Conference are of the opinion that even more intensive effort is essential if the world is to be saved from the slavery of military dictatorship."

Grave Dangers Seen

The Governors also recalled that their Conference last year had urged that all necessary steps be taken immediately to provide adequately and effectively for the defense of the United States, and had pledged the resources of each State to that end.

Since that meeting, they commented this year, it has "become increasingly clear that the governments of and other institutions of free men are in grave danger throughout the world."

The Conference voted to send a copy of its resolution on national defense to President Roosevelt, in response to his message read to the Governors at their opening sessions.

In the only other resolution adopted the Governors made a partial statement on civilian defense, leaving their Executive Committee to go further into this field Monday with the National Director of Civilian Defense, Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Mayor of New York.

The five Governors making up the committee are expected to take up in New York with Mayor La Guardia ways and means of furnishing auxiliary fire fighting apparatus for strategic coast cities, the question of gas masks, and protection of power plants, bridges, etc., throughout the country. Views of the Governors on such measures were asked by Mayor La Guardia when he addressed them last Tuesday.

Conferences on Defense

The Governors will also confer on how to dovetail their defense activities with the program of the War Department.

The Executive Committee will report to the various Governors what it told the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense and the results of its session with him. However the committee's recommendations cannot be binding on the actions of the Governors of the individual States, the Governors' Conference agreed in its resolution.

In this meeting the Executive Committee will be headed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who yesterday was reelected its chairman for a second term.

By a Staff Photographer

Y. M. C. A. Youths From Oregon

Who arrived in Boston today on a Nation-wide tour. Thirty-two states, Mexico, and Canada will have been visited when the group returns home later this month. Standing at extreme left is Everett Harding, Y. M. C. A. Executive and leader of the party.

House Upholds Saltonstall On $93,380 Cut in Budget

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's action in cutting $93,380 from the nearly $183,000,000 biennial State budget was upheld today by the House of Representatives.

The items vetoed involved the Westfield State Teachers College. The Governor pointed out in his veto message that pending before the Legislature was a measure to abandon the Westfield State Teachers College. Therefore, the Chief Executive said the appropriation for the remainder of this year and for the entire year of 1942 should be eliminated until the Legislature disposes of the abolition bill.

One item, totaling $91,280 was for salaries and other operating expenses, while the other item totaled $2,100 for boarding halls at the college. The vote on the first item was 58 to 78, the Representatives voting to over-ride the veto, failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. On the second item the vote was 57 to 75.

Advocates of increased State taxation of horse and dog racing were today enjoying their first victory of the 1941 Massachusetts Legislative session.

After refusing to accept adverse reports by the Legislative Committee on Taxation on four horse and dog race tax bills, the House yesterday sent the measures to the House Committee on Ways and Means for consideration.

One measure provides 20 per cent shall be lopped off the betting receipts at horse and dog races, 10 per cent to go to the State, 10 per cent to go to the tracks. At present 3½ per cent of the horse betting receipts goes to the State, 6½ to the tracks. The present State dog racing tax is based on a graduated scale ranging from 3½ to 7 per cent. The tracks get the remainder of the 15 per cent deducted from the racing receipts.

Another bill would eliminate the graduated scale on dog racing and place the State share at 8½ per cent, the track share at 6½ per cent. A third would boost the State horse race tax from 3½ to 5 per cent, and the fourth would place a 10 per cent tax on admission to tracks.

Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden was chief spokesman for the tax increase measures. Representative Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington, House Chairman of the Taxation Committee, argued against the increases, insisting the tracks could not pay a heavier tax and continue profitable operation, a claim denied by Representative Gilman.

School Transportation: The 1941 drive for repeal of the law providing free public transportation to parochial and other private schools has ended in defeat. The House accepted an adverse report submitted by the Legislative Committee on Education.

Merit Rating: Organized labor's attempt to repeal the law establishing a merit rating system under unemployment compensation was defeated by the House on a 65 to 65 tie vote. The tie was established by the vote of Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, against repeal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Night Before" Independence Day celebration. Official band concert, followed by a Municipal Bonfire at Smith Field, Brighton, from 10 p. m. to midnight.

Friday

The 158th Annual Municipal Observance of Independence Day in Boston. Official flag raising at City Hall, 9:30 a. m.; Parade escort to Boston Common by way of Tremont Street to West Street Path, with a halt at the Granary Burying Ground to honor signers of the Declaration of Independence; flag raising ceremony at the Boston Common flag pole, 9:55 a. m.; parade from Common to Old State House, from Tremont Street to Temple Place, to Washington Street, to State Street (south side), to position beneath balcony, 10:10 a. m.; reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by Edward P. Grigalus of South Boston High School, and a program of band selections, trumpet call, and an address by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; reforming of parade and march to Faneuil Hall, by way of State Street (north side) to Washington Street, through Dock Square to Faneuil Hall Square; review at Square by the Mayor, Marshal of the Parade, guests and Public Celebrations Committee, and dismissal.

Athletic Meet in connection with the Municipal Observance of Independence Day in Boston, at Franklin Field, Dorchester, at 10 a. m.

Oration Exercises of the Municipal Observance of Independence Day in Boston. Speakers will be Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow of Temple Bnai Moshe, Mayor Tobin, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and the Rev. Maurice J. O'Brien of St. Stephen's Church, North End. In Faneuil Hall, at 11:15 a. m.

Afternoon Patriotic Ceremony of the Municipal Observance of Independence Day in Boston. A special program by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, in line with a request from the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, will be presented, followed by the broadcast of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's address of the "Rededication of Liberty." At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 4:30 p. m.

Evening Community Festival at the Frog Pond, Boston Common. Band selections; a procession of participants around the Pond; introductory remarks by Louis J. Brems, Director of Public Celebrations, and the Master of Ceremonies, John A. Scanga, Past President of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Committee; greetings by Mayor Tobin; community singing; specialty on the stage of songs and dances by a group from Jamaica Plain; revue of the "Gay Nineties," with a Barber Shop Quartet; dancing medley by the South Boston Community Group; tambourine overture and three historic pageants, presented on the stage. From 8 to 10 p. m., followed by the fireworks display.

Band Concerts in commemoration of Independence Day in Boston. At Connelly Playground, Jamaica Plain; Smith Field, Hyde Park; Smith Field, Brighton; Franklin Field, Dorchester; Healey Playground, Roslindale; Eliot Square, Roxbury; Jamaica Pond; Gilbert Stuart School, Dorchester; Ringer Playground, Allston; Boston Common, at Frog Pond, in Festival Program. All at 8 p. m.

Fireworks celebrating the Fourth of July, in the City of Boston. At Jamaica Pond; Columbus Park, South Boston; Smith Field, Brighton; Fallon Field, West Roxbury; Savin Hill Playground, Dorchester; Healey Field, Roslindale; Franklin Field, Ronan Park, Dorchester, and Boston Common. All at 8 p. m., except Boston Common, at 10 p. m., or following the Frog Pond Program.

Carillon recital by Roger T. Walker, carilloneur, On the Tilton Memorial Carillon, Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "American Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Marblehead outing, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Leave Haymarket Square on the 1:45 p. m. bus for Marblehead. Short walks may be taken, or the yacht races will be watched. Bring lunch or eat at a Marblehead restaurant. Leaders, Bessie Howard, George Sharp and Margaret A. Cleary. Costs, one way, 35 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist, In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

24 'Y' Boys From Pacific Visit Boston

You can take it from 24 youngsters from the Pacific Coast, who invaded Boston today, that this great country is worth defending.

Arriving in Boston this morning aboard the Eastern Steamship Company vessel New York this group of Y. M. C. A. boys from Oregon voiced their amazement at the size of the country in which they live, and expressed an eagerness to be off to see historic Boston, Lexington, and Concord.

The group left Portland, Ore., June 15 on a month-long tour of the United States, under the leadership of Everett Harding, Pacific Northwest Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Highlights of the trip to date, according to the boys, were a visit to the movie studios in Hollywood, a side junket into Mexico (which wasn't nearly as hot as New York City), a tour of the Nation's Capital, where they also attended a "big league" ball game and met Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, and New York City with its sky-reaching buildings and busy traffic.

Tonight they go to Montreal.

Utility Hearing

Acting under a new law, the Public Utilities Commission summoned private electric companies to a hearing on a proposed order requiring them to extend their lines to all rural areas where there are two subscribers to the mile who will gurantee a revenue of $13.50 a mile a month. The former rate was higher.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with moderate temperatures tonight and Friday; lowest temperatures tonight in the low 60's; gentle easterly winds.

Central New England on Saturday: Fair and slightly warmer.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	96	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	65	70	New York	72	98
Denver	57	80	Norfolk	81	94
Kansas City	64	67	Philadelphia	76	99
Los Angeles	60	74	St. Louis	62	86
Miami	83	88	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	64	77	Washington	74	97

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 3, 1941
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides in Boston

Thursday, 7:04 p. m.; height 10.2 feet
Friday, 7:34 a. m.; height 9.3 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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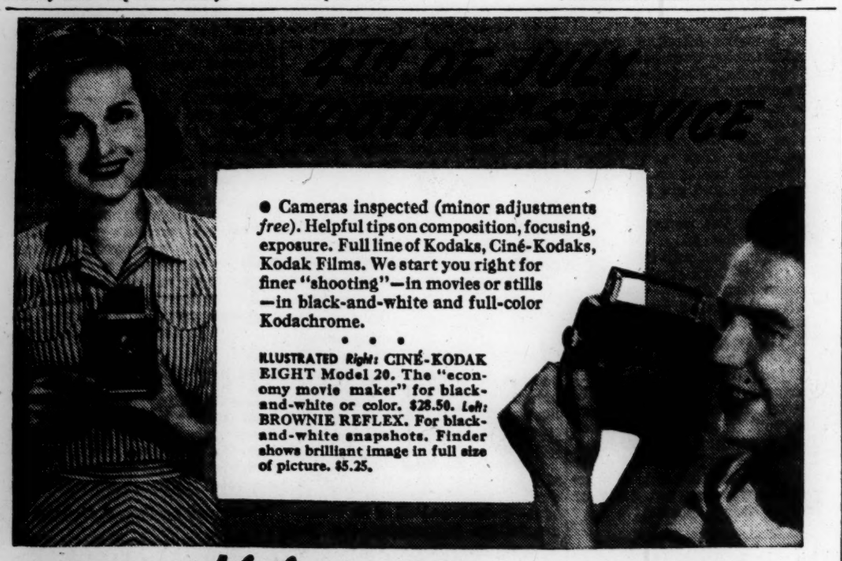

• Cameras inspected (minor adjustments free). Helpful tips on composition, focusing, exposure. Full line of Kodaks, Ciné-Kodaks, Kodak Films. We start you right for finer "shooting"—in movies or stills—in black-and-white and full-color Kodachrome.
• • •
ILLUSTRATED Right: CINÉ-KODAK EIGHT Model 20. The "economy movie maker" for black-and-white or color. $28.50. Left: BROWNIE REFLEX. For black-and-white snapshots. Finder shows brilliant image in full size of picture. $5.25.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
38 Bromfield Street and Hotel Statler, Boston

New York Mass Meeting Hears Pleas for Aid to Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—Denouncing the appeasers in America and Britain, upon whose anti-Soviet propaganda Hitler was declared to be depending in his blitz on Russia, the American Council on Soviet Relations was out today for "full and unstinting support to the Soviet Union in its struggle to defend its land, its people and its freedom." A pledge to carry this message to the American people "to the end that the forces of reaction in our own country who seek to come to terms with the Nazi militarists be exposed and defeated," featured a mass meeting under Council auspices at Madison Square Garden last night.

The Council has been a staunch defender of the role of Soviet Russia in the European "imperialist" war scene as a bulwark against Fascism, and its rallying of forces in the new turn of war was heralded in advance by the Daily Worker, Communist Party mouthpiece here, as it was attacked by such groups as Fight for Freedom, Inc. No display of Communism marked the proceedings, however, the only flag on display being that of the United States.

Corliss Lamont, Vice-Chairman of the Council, presided at the meeting, the first in his radical career to be attended by his father, Thomas W. Lamont, a J. P. Morgan partner, who was in the audience of 8,000 with Mrs. Lamont. Corliss Lamont's address struck the keynote for the evening in upholding the Soviet Union's previous "neutrality" in the struggle as according with its ideals of peace and democracy and in urging that the Russo-German conflict made collaboration between the United States and Russia "an absolute necessity."

The democracies "must not again fall for Hitler's vicious propaganda," Mr. Lamont declared, holding that a major reason for the invasion of Russia "was precisely to try and split public opinion in England and the United States and to bring about another Munich appeasement settlement at the expense of the U. S. S. R."

"As long as the Soviet Union was able to maintain its neutrality, to keep on developing in peace and plenty its new Socialist society," he said, "there remained an immense and powerful country, stretching far over both Europe and Asia, that stood outside this terrible war as a beacon of light and hope for the stricken nations of the world.

"But if Soviet Russia itself is now overcome by the Nazi onslaught, the greatest bulwark against Fascism on the continents of Europe and Asia goes down. And that will be the most evil day that ever fell upon mankind. This must not, this cannot, this shall not happen.

"For us in America the issue is clear. We cannot afford to see Hitler, the horrible, conquer the U. S. S. R."

"When a great nation of almost 200,000,000 peoples enter a great war, naturally the situation changes to a great extent. And when this nation happens to be the Soviet Union, with its record of progress and its ideals of peace and democracy, the situation changes to an even greater extent. . . .

"Every consideration of American defense and intelligent self-interest demands that President Roosevelt's policy of co-operation with the Soviet Union during this new crisis be carried out to the full."

Other speakers included Liu Liang-Mo, a Chinese writer; Capt. Sergei Kournakoff, one-time officer in the Tsarist Army; Prof. Charles Kuntz, and Miss Mary Van Kleech.

Simultaneously the American Peace Mobilization abruptly reversed its position on its recent 40 days of White House picketing against Roosevelt foreign policy to line up for full American aid along the whole anti-Axis front.

Adopting the stand of other pro-Soviet groups, including the Communist Party here, that the German invasion of Soviet Russia had changed the international situation, the "peace group" said it would extend its new peace-through-war policy through 200 local clubs through the country in a drive against Fascist American elements advocating appeasement of Hitler, promotion of Western Hemisphere imperialism and destruction of trade unions.

Defense Puts Few Reins On Civil Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—While the United States has put forth major efforts to unite all its industrial forces and the various elements of its population behind the national defense effort, little harm has been done to civil liberties, the 21st annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union declared today. It found, however, "growing intolerance of minorities out of step with the national effort," and a "sense of a general tightening and a great apprehension." Union correspondents in 36 States said greatest apprehension was felt "concerning the rights of labor and the expanding functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

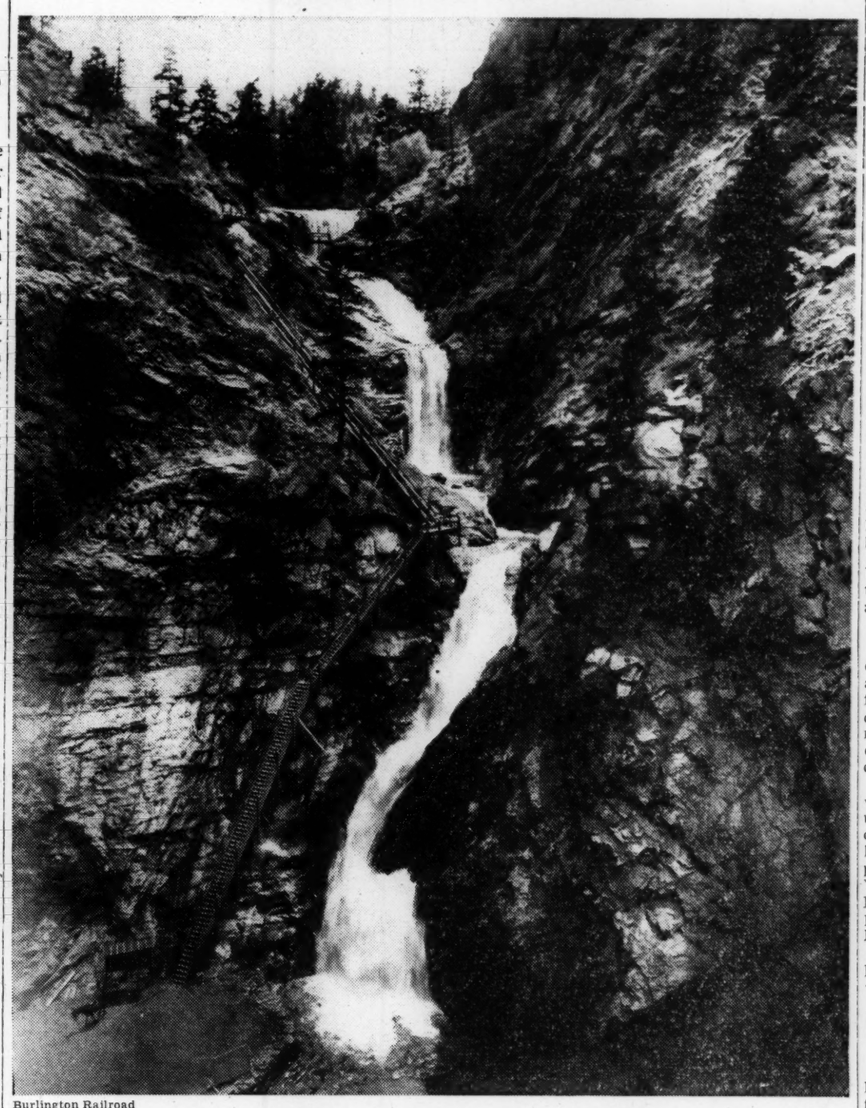
The Union reported that the number of persons in prison for expression of political or other views is now the lowest in years; that injunctions in labor disputes were the smallest for a single year; that no State troops were called out in strikes, and, "despite the furore against strikers in defense industries, none has been prosecuted under Federal or State law." In addition, it said, measures aimed at the political rights of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund failed of passage in more than half of the State Legislatures, "largely on the persuasive argument that it is sounder policy to keep in the open rather than to drive underground movements with foreign loyalties."

The Union found that the United States Supreme Court had handed down a series of decisions fortifying civil rights in many respects, although it was against one decision of the Court in a picketing case which appeared to "encourage unreasonable restraints."

"Significant of advances in labor's rights were the abandonment of the public crusade against the National Labor Relations Board and the success of the trade unions in forcing recognition of collective bargaining in the last two great centers of resistance, the Ford Motor Company and Bethlehem Steel," the Union reported.

Five prosecutions were brought penalizing individuals' religious or political opinions, the Union found, adding that the most striking of civil liberty casualties during the year was the barring of the Communist Party from the ballot in 15 States.

Attraction in the West



Burlington Railroad

Where Sparkling Streams Come Tumbling Down

Seven Falls in South Cheyenne Canyon, one of many cascades familiar to countless visitors and vacationists in the West. It is such falls as these that make stop-overs well worth while for the tourist.

Fresh Milk Shortage Looms, Due to Shipments Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A fresh milk shortage, farm officials said today, threatens consumers in many cities as a result of heavy Government purchases of dairy products for shipment to Great Britain under the lend-lease program.

Milk which formerly was distributed on dairy routes and at retail food stores, they reported, is now being diverted into the manufacture of cheese, evaporated or dried milk—products needed by the British in quantities this country has never before been called upon to export.

This diversion was said to be due to the fact that prices offered by condenseries and cheese manufacturing plants are generally more favorable than the blended milk prices offered dairymen in the city markets, considering more rigid sanitary requirements and other production factors involved in supplying the fresh milk outlets.

The cities most likely to be hit by the threatened shortage are those in areas having condenseries and cheese-making facilities.

Consumers to Pay

Department of Agriculture officials say that in order to assure a continued supply of fresh milk for regular consumption channels, distributors may have to pay dairymen higher prices. Such price increases would be passed on to consumers.

In a number of big city markets, where the producer price is regulated by Federal Government order, the Department of Agriculture has taken steps to increase the prices. Those markets include New York City, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., Kansas City, Mo., Washington, Toledo, Ohio, Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs and Sioux City, Iowa.

Other cities may be added to this list within a few weeks.

Officials hope that moderate increases in the prices which producers get for fresh milk will stimulate production until eventually there will be a sufficient supply for domestic as well as British needs. Meanwhile, they said, the Government will resort to price regulation—under its city milk orders and dairy product purchase programs—in an attempt to divide present supplies among domestic consumers and Britons.

Claim by Dairymen

In many of the markets under Government price regulation, dairymen also are basing requests for price increases on the claim that farm labor, feed and other production costs have risen since the defense program was started.

A producer effort to win higher prices cut into New York City's 5,000,000-quart daily supply when the Dairy Farmers Union, claiming 23,000 members in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, stopped shipments to the metropolitan market.

The union demanded a uniform price of three dollars per hundredweight, compared to a June price of $1.88. Amendments to the Federal-State marketing order boosted the payments to levels which the Union contended would average little more than two dollars, although a survey from Cornell University last night forecast payments ranging from $2.15 in July to $2.56 in December.

The Union said its members produced half of the city's supply and claimed a one-third reduction in shipments to the metropolitan market.

John L. Rice, New York City Health Commissioner, estimated about 2,000,000 quarts had been withheld on the second day of the stoppage.

Giant Bomber's Test 'Perfect'

RIVERSIDE, Calif. July 3 (AP)—Highly pleased with a second test flight in the Giant B-19 bomber, Maj. Stanley M. Umstead said today he is confident the new 41-ton flying laboratory could take off and land in any airport in the country.

Major Umstead, chief Army test pilot wheeled the huge $3,500,000 craft through Southern California skies for 90 minutes yesterday at altitudes ranging up to 10,000 feet. A thousand spectators watched the take-off from near-by March Field.

Afterward, Major Umstead described the bomber's flight as "a perfect performance." It took off after only a 17-second run and, upon landing, stopped within 1,500 feet.

During the ship's second hop, Major Umstead carried out tests he did not attempt when he flew it to March Field from its factory field at Santa Monica, 75 miles away, June 27.

Several times he fully extended and then retracted into the plane the heavy eight-foot wheels and the remainder of its massive landing gear. He said they worked fine.

Major Umstead also was pleased with new adjustments of the controls. Mechanics had removed some of the super-sensitiveness of the plane which, on its maiden flight, caused the pilot to over-control. This produced a slight wobbling at intervals in the wings.

The test pilot could find no fault with the thundering operation of the plane's four 2,000 horsepower radial engines, which carried the lightly loaded craft, with its 212-foot wingspread, gracefully through desert skies. He declined to discuss speeds and load lifts achieved.

The bomber is scheduled to remain here for additional tests for about 60 days. The next is set tentatively for Tuesday. Later, it is to be flown to Wright Field, Dayton Ohio., where it formally is to be taken over by the Army if all tests are satisfactory.

New Units of Army Designed For Defense and Fire Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—The United States Army is forming two "radically" new and heavily armed types of military units to serve as a defense against mechanized warfare and to increase the striking power of American armed forces.

The first of these is an antitank battalion, 22 of which are now being formed provisionally, whose task will be to break up and stop the attack of such armored divisions as swept through France and Western Russia.

The second will be a cross between an armored division and a motorized infantry division and is designed to operate in close co-operation with the armored division. One of its significant features will be a self-propelled 75-millimeter howitzer which will keep pace with the infantry and will be ready for instant fire in any direction.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that so far as he had any information the new antitank battalions would be the first of their kind with any army. He sal said that the War Department had ordered that, in addition to the new battalions, an antitank officer be assigned to every Division, Army Corps, and Field Army Staff to assist in drafting plans for the defeat of armored force attacks.

The antitank battalions attached to the Regular Army divisions will have two 12-gun batteries of 37-millimeter guns, two 8-gun batteries of 75 millimeter guns and a large number of .50 caliber machine guns and automatic rifles.

The antitank battalions with the new triangular, or "streamlined," division will be somewhat smaller, having only one battery of 75's, while the antitank battalions attached to the General Headquarters force will have four 8-gun batteries of 75's.

The War Department announced that the Fourth Division, now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and the Army's only completely motorized division, is being recast for the new type division and that while its strength will be reduced from 15,500 men to 14,000 it will have 50 per cent more striking power.

The Department said that the new unit will be capable of "swift, decisive action and all-around fighting ability." It added:

"Significent changes have been made in the infantry. As in the present Fourth Division there will be three infantry regiments but their power of attack and defense will be considerably augmented. Each of the new regiments will consist of two rifle battalions and one support battalion. They will have only about two thirds as many men as the present regiment, but their weapons will give them greater fire power."

Quartet Rivalry Hits Sour Note

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith and City Park Commissioner Robert Moses resigned yesterday as Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, asserting the Society had struck a sour note by banning Negroes from national quartet competition.

Mr. Smith said O. C. Cash of Tulsa, Okla., founder of the society, telegraphed that the Board of Directors had rejected New York City's entry—the quartet of Grand Central Terminal Red Caps—because of their race, for the three-day national competitions opening in St. Louis.

"This sort of arrangement would seriously embarrass us. Many of our members and chapters are in the South where the race question is a touchy subject," Mr. Smith quoted Mr. Cash as saying in a letter following the telegram.

Dr. Norman F. Rather of St. Louis, International President of the Society, said he had not heard about any request or application from any Negro group to compete in the national contest.

"The by-laws, rules and regulations of this society specifically limit the entries to these contests to duly qualified members," he stated. "Inasmuch as the colored Red Caps are not bona fide members they are not qualified to compete."

Sam H. Harris

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Sam H. Harris, who passed on here today, was one of Broadway's most successful theatrical managers and producers.

The veteran producer, a native New Yorker, was thrown on his own resources when he was 11 years of age and within six years had organized several entertainments. He was a partner in the theatrical firm of Sullivan, Harris and Woods before combining his talents with those of George M. Cohan, the actor. The latter association lasted from 1904 to 1920, and was resumed in 1936.

His first success was the production of "The Gay Morning Glories." Among the successful shows he produced independently were "Little Old New York," "Six Cylinder Love," Irving Berlin's "Music Box Revues," "Rain," "Cradle Snatchers," "Coconuts," "Animal Crackers," "June Moon," "Once in a Lifetime," "Of Thee I Sing," "Dinner at Eight," "As Thousands Cheer," "Stage Door," "You Can't Take It With You," "I'd Rather Be Right," and "Of Mice and Men."

Colorado Springs Key to Scenic Side Trips

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—When the conductor calls "Colorado Springs," on your tour to the Coast, you had better be prepared for a stopover. For this is the famous Pikes Peak region. Ever since Zebulon Pike came this way in 1806 this spot has been a place for travelers to stop, look, and wonder.

The grand old mountain, with its snowy heights, gives the city a setting as striking as the backdrop of an opera. Snow-crowned Pikes Peak is a mountain with individuality. It's not the highest in Colorado by any means. There are at least 25 peaks that are a bit nearer the sky than this one. But most of them are nobodies in the world of mountains, while everybody knows of Pikes Peak and wants to reach its summit.

Many thousands do get the glorious view from its crest every year. Zebulon Pike, gazing at its 14,000 feet of towering earth and rock, said it could never be scaled. He couldn't have guessed that a little over a century later automobiles would race to its top, or that family parties would drive up before dawn to view the sunrise from its height.

Engineering Feats

Of course, Mr. Pike didn't know that modern engineering would wind a broad ribbon of road around the mountain and that a convenient cog railway would climb its side. And nowadays hardy folks like to climb the mountain on foot. The Ad-A-Man Club of Denver does it every New Year's Eve, and signals the achievement by shooting an array of fireworks from its top.

But going up Pikes Peak is more than just a test of prowess on the part of one's self or one's automobile. It's a way of seeing magnificent views. The entire 18 miles of the ascent is made in sight of stunning mountain scenery. It's pretty hard for Dad to fasten his eyes on the road when the various members of his family keep exclaiming about this beautiful vista and that, but usually he manages to hold the old car somewhere near the proper part of the wide highway.

Pikes Peak is by no means all there is to see here.

Other Attractions

Go out from the city on a quarter hour automobile ride in almost any direction—and what do you find? Other wooded mountains with frosted peaks, tumbling waterfalls, picturesque picnic spots, old gold mining camps. Mountains lie to the North, South, and West, and to the East is the Black Forest. Close to the city is the Garden of the Gods, with its "cathedral spires," where Easter sunrise services are held for large throngs. Erosion has cut natural obelisks here, and the red stone shafts give the place strange beauty.

It's just a short motor drive to the Cripple Creek mining area, and from there it isn't far to the Royal Gorge, with its bridge known as the "world's highest." Canyons to be seen on these short trips around Colorado Springs have their own wonders. South Cheyenne Canyon, for example, has its Seven Falls, a multiple cascade. A staircase has been built along these tumbling waters so that visitors can take almost the same course as the waters.

Now, about the expense of these tours. A stopover on a transcontinental trip costs nothing, and the side trips around Colorado Springs are not expensive. The trip up Pikes Peak in a tourist bus costs about $4. This takes a good half day and covers about 60 miles. For a dollar more and another hour's time you can take in the Garden of the Gods on the same tour.

Visits to Canyons

Then there are tours of canyons one wishes to visit. There's an all-day stopover trip that includes just about everything for $7—Pikes Peak, Manitou Mineral Springs, Garden of the Gods and a bunch of canyons. The Royal Gorge Tour costs slightly more.

For Mid-Westerners a seven-day, all-expense tour to the Colorado Springs region is quite worthwhile. There are streamliners now that whiz you out to the cool mountains of Colorado Springs in 17 hours. In other words, you leave Chicago, have your dinner in the diner, get a night's sleep, and breakfast, and there you are in the shadow of Pikes Peak. The Denver - Colorado Springs - Rocky Mt. National Park all-expense tour costs around $100 from Chicago.

There are any number of these all-expense tours. The Burlington offers, for example, a 12-day expedition to Denver, Colorado Springs and Troutdale - in - the - Pines which gives one a full week in a mountain resort. This costs something around $120 for lower berth accommodations and all the rest.

Occupied Lands Still Fight Hitler, Speakers Tell Virginia Institute

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 3 (AP)—A Norwegian, a Pole, and a Czech told the Institute of Public Affairs today their peoples are continuing to wage war on Hitler in the hope of the eventual triumph of the democracies.

Count Roman Michalowski, former Editor of New Europe and one-time military attaché in London, said the Polish people have been torn between two enemies, the Nazis and the Soviets, until they now present a united front in the technique of resistance.

Bjarne Braatoy, Chairman of the Inter-Allied Information Committee in New York and public relations officer of the Norwegian shipping and trade mission, said the Norwegians were resisting on a spiritual plane of protest, resignations, and organized solidarity.

Dr. Jan Papanek, Czechoslovak Consul in Pittsburgh, said the Czech people refuse any compromise and are determined to see the war through to an end. Meanwhile, he added, they are engaged in showing resistance to the Germans by many acts of organized sabotage.

Acts of resistance and sabotage related by Dr. Papanek included the spiriting away of 30,000 rifles from an arms works near Prague, the vanishing of several carloads of hand grenades from a railroad train, opening of faucets in oil tank cars, and the cutting of telephone communications during Nazi troop movements.

Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, told the Institute last night that if Britain and America failed to collaborate for a joint solution of postwar problems, he wouldn't give the world 10 years, "at the outside, before we all dissolve in hopeless chaos."

It is going to be much more difficult for the American and British people to work together in peace than in war, he said, although it will be just as essential.

"We will all be in various degrees of exhaustion, physical, material, financial, and economic," he said. "We will have problems to tackle that will appear individually to lack the vital urgency of today's problems of war," but they will be complicated ones.

"I believe that neither the United States nor the British Commonwealth of Nations by themselves, and working separately, can solve these problems. And if we don't solve them, I believe we are done for. . . .

"We have a chance now, but if we miss this chance," he said, "I believe that it is unlikely that we will get another. . . . The war will not end in 1941, but the issue will be silently and fatefully decided in 1941."

Jews in Moldavia Ordered Evacuated

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported from Bucharest yesterday that the Rumanian Government had ordered Jews evacuated from towns in Moldavia where they are considered "especially dangerous."

Communist Jews caught firing on German and Rumanian soldiers have been shot, the agency reported.

Florida Reforms In Penal System Told by Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida is making progress in its attitude toward the handling of prison population, according to Secretary of State R. A. Gray.

Mr. Gray has served 30 years in various capacities in State offices, the past 11 as Secretary of State.

"Thirty years ago Florida had a penal institution with prisoners leased out to work. In 1914 this cruel and inhuman system was abolished," said Mr. Gray. "The improvement of the penal institution soon followed until today the Raiford prison plant is considered one of the best in the South."

Mr. Gray included in progress steps, the education of prisoners, vocational training, the establishment of "gain time" for good behavior to give prisoners hope and incentive to establish good conduct records. He said that 97 per cent of the prisoners earn "gain time" through which a 10-year sentence can be reduced to a little over six years.

The most recent forward step described by Mr. Gray was the probation and parole law enacted by 1941 Florida Legislature, designed to remove the selection of parole commissioners from politics.

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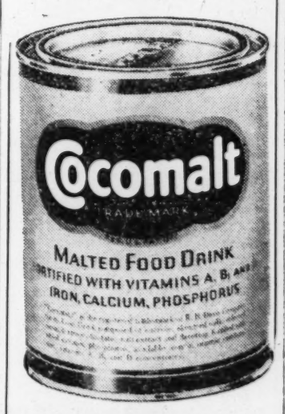

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Connecticut Cities Look Ahead to Days of Possible Danger From Air Raids

Traditional Salmon and Peas For 'Fourth' in Ample Supply

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Traditional fresh salmon and green peas—not to mention watermelons—for the Fourth of July menu are in ample supply in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today. Merchants are featuring these items, and large shipments of fresh eastern salmon arrived both yesterday and today, including small vessels with goodly quantities of the fresh fish from Canada.

In downtown stores fresh salmon is featured at 35 to 40 cents, depending on the cut, end pieces being less costly than center cuts. In chain stores, fresh salmon is featured from 23 cents a pound up.

Green peas are plentiful and can be had as low as 7½ cents a pound in some of the chain stores, to 14½ cents a pound in independent stores.

Watermelons which can be had at 59 cents each in chain stores, are offered in some quarters at 79 cents each, and for specially large ones in the Faneuil Hall area, $1 is not at all high, some being $1.25 or even a bit higher.

Butter in Luxury Class

Butter continues in what many buyers consider the "luxury" class, and substitutes are finding wider outlets. Bacon is in the same category, the sliced variety which could be bought in chain stores "in the good old days" at 17 cents a pound, now being closer to 30 cents, with some variation both up and down from that figure. Eggs, too, are higher, partly due to a seasonal movement and partly to the heavy buying by the Government for Army training camps, and other phases of the defense program.

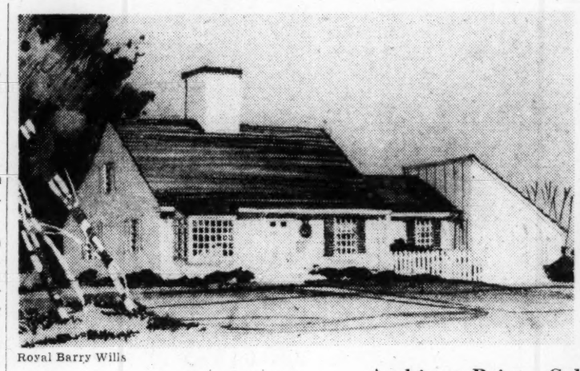
Seafood offers the shoppers the most economical menue just now. Aside from fresh salmon, fresh eastern halibut is on the market from 25 cents a pound upward. Mackerel are around 15 cents a pound in downtown stores and less than that in chain stores. Chilled swordfish is as high as 45 cents a pound, and for those desiring a dainty morsel, brook trout can be had at $1.10 a pound. Haddock fillets are selling at various prices up to 25 cents a pound.

Lobsters, Meats, Vegetables

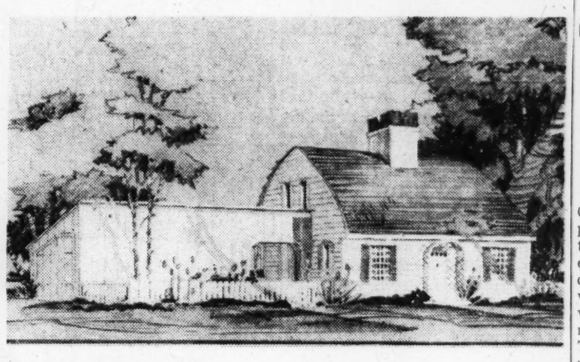
Lobster, despite the huge supply available in Canada due to the war closing many of their export markets, continues high for this time of the year. Fresh opened lobster meat is still $1.50 a pound in many downtown stores, though this is the peak of the season when buyers look for it to be closer to $1. In fact, it has sold at 89 cents a pound in some cut-price suburban markets within a few days. Large shipments are arriving in the Boston market from Canada. Live lobsters are 35 to 40 cents a pound in the downtown stores. Boiled lobsters are 40 to 45 cents.

In meats, a group of beefsteaks and roasts sell at 31 cents a pound in chain stores; face of the rump 27 to 30 cents and rib roasts 22 cents. Legs of lamb are lower in price, and can be had from 23 to 25 cents a pound. Smoked ham at 27 and cooked ham at 31 cents a pound for the whole or half continues unchanged. Poultry prices include chicken from 25 to 29 cents in chain stores, fowl up to 32 cents, and turkeys 27 to 29 cents.

Vegetables and fruits are in heavy demand at this time of year. Tomatoes can be had as low as 9½ cents a pound in chain stores for "repacks." Cucumbers are available as low as two for 15 cents; new potatoes 39 cents a peck; lettuce 8½ cents a head for iceberg; cantaloupes 12½ cents each; bananas, four pounds for 25 cents; Bing cherries 15 cents a pound, and oranges, 29 cents a dozen and up for Californias.



Royal Barry Wills



Architect Brings Colonialism Up to Date

Mixture of colonial and modern, shows large picture-window (modern) on Cape Cod (early American) house.

Type in new Wills book of plans. The squared-off garage appears modern, but some of the oldest New England shed roofs were like this one.

Architect's Book of Plans Has a House for Any Purse

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The home-designing hand of the architect who was called to the White House in 1933 to receive a gold medal for the best planned home of that year has done it again.

This time it is not one home that Royal Barry Wills of Boston has recaptured in all the architectural glory of colonial New England but a 100-page book of plans adaptable for families making less than $2,500 or for bank presidents and public utility heads whose salaries run into five and six figures.

From his understanding of how the average American family lives, its dreams of home ownership, its demands as contrasted against needs for shelter, the architect runs the gantlet of compact living requirement spilling over from his traditional colonial exteriors into the realm of modernistic plans. But try as he will, Mr. Wills fails to depart from his heavy emphasis upon trim, colonial lines, and probably never will ourgrow his chief talent for recapturing the best that colonial America had to offer for a background to modern, functional living.

Mr. Wills calls his book: "Better Houses for Budgeteers" published by the Architectual Book Publishing Company of New York, but it could just as well have been titled: "Colonial Living at its Best."

"Middle of the Road" Designs

A mixture of modernistic type houses and plans only serve to accentuate the broadening outlook of a home designer whose fame is founded upon his ability to inject beauty and functionalism into any form of dwelling. For Mr. Wills is not the type to stand solidly on convention with no thought for the needs of the present. Nor will he delve stoically into modernistic interiors with no thought for exterior beauty.

In other words, the 100 pages of architectural drawings and expertly arranged floor plans are designed to demonstrate first of all that the inexpensive home does not necessarily have to be a blot on the landscape, that it is entirely possible for the man of small means to have an individually distinctive home with comforts and conveniences that once belonged solely in the upper income brackets. His preface warns of the threatened return of poor planning, poor construction and poor design that can be expected to accompany the building boom invited by easy Government financing.

Into his discussion of expensive construction, Mr. Wills inserts the following pointed proposals:

"To save money and space, the two full stories are better than the Cape Cod with dormered roof. On the second floor of the Cape Cod, you will have only two medium-sized, chopped-up rooms. In the other house, there will be a small bedroom, medium sized bedroom, and big bedroom. Yet the roof ridge is the same and the cost of the two-storied house less.

"If you must have bay windows, it is cheaper not to carry the bay down to the foundation. Eliminate the bay completely for the greatest saving.

"Plain roofs without dormers are money savers.

"The overhang second floor is one way of getting more space in the house without adding to the costs of foundations.

"You can save money by substituting an outdoor terrace for the screened-in porch.

"Dual use of living areas, like combining living and dining space, is a popular modern money saver.

"A way to save full-size-door costs in closets is to have the upper half for coats and gowns, the lower half fitted with built-in drawers. This is also one way of making maximum use of closet space."

Mr. Wills' ideas for distinctiveness and individuality in small, low-cost homes are manifold. For instance, in one five-room house of whitewashed brick selling for under $6,000, the careful use of stock materials and an eye to proportion labels this home as one of quality which can fit appropriately into an expensive neighborhood.

To get both good construction and pleasing exterior appearance, plus consideration for family requirements in floor arrangements, is asking too much of architects who are merely riding the crest of a building boom, says Mr. Wills.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 mcs., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Concert of Irish Music. DJD, 11.77 mcg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—6:20 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Organ Recital; News in English; Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, J. B. McGeachy; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JPG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In My Opinion." A Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 59.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Friday, July 4

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GDS, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GLS, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Budapest—6:30 p. m.—"Transylvanian March: News in English; Soloists, Liszt: Gnomenreigen; Hubay: "Hejre Kati." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GLS, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Popular Masters DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: "El Casto Don Jose." Comedy in Spanish, by Carlos Arniches. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs." H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Music; News.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking Listeners in the West Indies and North America
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.78mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods, orchestra, Hollywood stars.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical concert.
7 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks. WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Entr'acte.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; U. S. Marine Band.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Andrini Continentales.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Good Neighbors.

Friday, July 4

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; English Instruction. News and Music.
10 p. m.—Leland Stowe.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
7 p. m.—News in English; President Roosevelt; WBOS Sports Page, Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rakov's Orchestra; Intermezzo.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Listen to the People.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

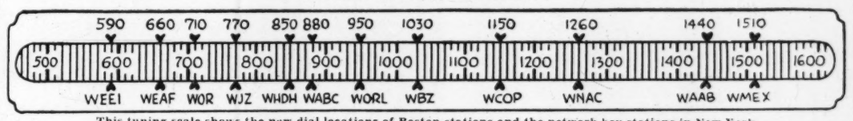
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 5

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports and music	
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Sports and music
3:45 Natural Science talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Sports and music	
4:00 Around the Hub	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports and music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia baseball game	Console Capers
4:45 Concert orchestra	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Wonderland Salute
7:45 Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Fight for Freedom," dr.	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	**Talk by Wendell Willkie**	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "SPEBSQSA," quartet; E. Davis, news	The Week in Industry		Berlin talk; orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
8:45	Diane Courtney, songs		Skinnay Ennis's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
9:00 **Major Bowes**	**Mem. to Paderewski, NBC Sym., dir. A. Rodinzski**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; D. Amechе; Music Maids; guests; orch.**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad.		Quaker City Serenade	
9:30 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra		Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **Major Bowes**				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Montreal Symphony Orchestra**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore, guest**	"Parade of the News"; dramatization	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz; questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	'Good Neighbors': drama and music	"The Great Gunns"; comedy skit	Dance Digest
10:30 News; Sports	**N. E. A. Convention**			Dance Digest
10:45				
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Sports Preview	Dance Digest
11:30		Harry James' Orchestra	Marvin Dale's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 M. Loring's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 **News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Good Morning, Cheer"
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 'Listen Ladies' with	Rakov's Orchestra	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 Betty Crocker	Independence Day Prgm	Organ recital	"Musical Early Edition"	
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Western Songs
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"Family Circle"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Don Artiste"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	John B. Hughes	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Feleo Treat"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Melodies
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Townsend National Con-	"Light of the World"	**Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Nationals, first baseball game**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	vention; speakers, Sen-	"The Mystery Man"		Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	ators Wheeler and	"Valiant Lady"; drama		Singing Strings
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Pepper	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Nationals, first baseball game**	News Service
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"		Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30 "Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and Music
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	**Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Nationals**, second baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Exploring Space	Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"		"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Newsweek speaker	Stephen Vincent Benet,	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 July 4 in Britain	"Listen to the People"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia Nationals**	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Sports	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Melody Mirror"
5:00 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	'From A. to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Richard G. Casey	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Sports Matinee	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Matinee	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, 'Radio Magic'	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Bob Hunters, guests	Marion Mann, singer	'Inside of Sports'	'The Lone Ranger';	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 'Claudia & David';	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jean Cavall, singer	"Death Valley Days";	Walter Compton, m. c.	"Castles in the Air"
8:30 "Proudly We Hail";	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	"Castles in the Air"
8:45 Elmer Davis, news	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	music
9:00 "Great Plays";	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Room Service"; or,	gram; Bailey Sisters;	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	July 4th celebration	
9:30 Sen. W. Bailey,	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 patriotic talk	variety program	House"; variety	Micky Alpert's Orch.	
10:00 **"Penthouse Party"**;	Independence Day Prgm;	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Marine Band; speakers	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 "Songs for Sale"	Argentine Good Will	"Canada Salutes America," speaker	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Messages		"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; D. Fairbanks' report on	News; Music	News Service	**Civilian Defense**	Dance Digest
11:15 Pan.-Amer. Mission	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Rep. Geo. H. Bender	Dance Digest
11:30 Master Wks of Music	Want"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	"Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 News; 'Honest Abe';	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	News Service	Letter Quest with John
11:15 dramatization	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Milton Kaye's Clarion	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Week-End Whimsy"	**U. S. Army Band**	Joe Robin's Discoveries
11:45 Hillbilly Champions	Weather; Musicale	"Week-End Whimsy"	**U. S. Army Band**	Five Star News
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	Farmers' Union Program; speeches; orchestra	"Call to Youth"; "Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program; Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music **Monitor Views the News**
12:45				
1:00 News Service	Farmers' Union Pr'g'm	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with Vivienne Cameron
1:15 Siesta	"What's on the Air"	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jack Coffey's Orch.	Organ Melodies
1:45 Brush Creek Follies		"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 Buffalo Presents	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Red Sox vs.	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 Network	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports	Washington Senators	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Basebl Idea Club;	baseball game	John Kiley, organist
2:45 **'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	children's program	Boston Red Sox vs.	Five Star News
3:00 Dorien String	Indiana Indigo; Jean	"Nature Sketches"	Washington Senators	Sports and Music
3:15 Quartet	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Program Previews	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Red Sox - Washington	Sports and Music
3:45 "Hub"; News		Golden Melodies	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 **"Calling Pan-America"**	News; Club Matinee	Music; 'Campus Capers';	Music; youth program.	Nancy Mace, soprano
4:15	Club Matinee; variety	orchestra; songs	"Prelude to Stardom"	Western songs
4:30 New England to the	Network Sports	Central City Festival,	Sports talk	McCoy Mirror
4:45 Colors	Club Matinee	Frank St. Leger's Orch.	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Le's Waltz"	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 **Elmer Davis, news**	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 **'People's Platform'**;	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30 Columbia. Con. Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 H. Barlow, con.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
8:00 "Spotlight" with Ed	Jean Cavall, baritone	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15 East	U. S. Army program.	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	
8:30 "City Desk"; news	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	'Hawaii Calls'; native	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 "City Desk" news	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Woody Herman's Orch.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Waltz Time	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony; Lorin Maazel, conductor**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	"Contact"; Dave Elman, m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"; music				
10:00 Public Affairs	**NBC Summer Symphony; Lorin Maazel, conductor**	Network	**"Chicagoland Concert"; Marian Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orch.; Tribute to G. M. Cohan**	Five Star News
10:15 Golfers' Forum	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Network		Dance Digest
10:30 News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**Defense for America series: dramatization**		Dance Digest
10:45				Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Tony	News; Music	News Service	**Cleveland Summer Orchestra concert**	Dance Digest
11:15 Pastor's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30 Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.	'California Melodies';	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Teddy Powell's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Boyd Rayburn's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Connecticut Defense Includes School for Air-Raid Wardens

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3 —a housewife. Mrs. William M. Shaughnessy of Hartford volunteered for the course. "Too many people," she said, "are content just to sit back and listen to the news."

Call for Workers

Forty thousand more workers in industry and 10,000 more workers on farms are needed this summer in Connecticut, the Congressional committee investigating migratory labor conditions heard in a two-day hearing at Harford.

Klau on Bench

One of Governor Hurley's nominees for the newly enlarged bench of the Common Pleas Court, was Joseph E. Klau of Hartford, a former associate of the Governor as legal adviser to the Public Works Department of which Governor Hurley was Commissioner. The House of Representatives turned down Mr. Klau, refused to confirm the nomination.

This week the Governor announced that he had appointed Mr. Klau to the Court. The House had failed to show "calm, rational and serious judgment," said the Governor.

Judge Klau will sit until the sixth Wednesday of the next General Assembly. Then the House will vote on his name again.

Organization of the air-raid warden school is the first move of the new State Defense Council established a few weeks ago by the General Assembly under Col. Samuel H. Fisher. Classes will be held at Yale University and at Hartford Public High School. Every town and city in the State is expected to send a qualified candidate who would then go back home and conduct training courses for other citizens. In time of "emergency," said Colonel Fisher, each community will have a chief air-raid warden who would have supreme authority over civilian defense measures in his town.

Although police, firemen, forest-fire wardens and representatives of industry are expected to make up the bulk of the enrollment, the first candidate for the course was

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 271 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News,

New Head of N. E. A. Deplores Indiscriminate Attacks on Loyalty of Teachers

New Leader Of Teachers Gives Views

It is no small nor unimportant position in the school world, this one of President of the huge National Education Association, yet with all the demands of a busy convention upon her time and thought, and in the midst of all sorts of honors heaped upon her, Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis could sit down for an interview with an air that was genuinely unassuming and a gracious manner that seemed to say "Let us simply have a cozy talk; there's all the time in the world."

She knows the importance of the year ahead, however—that it may even be crucial in all matter related to education.

"It will be a challenging year, and probably a difficult one," she said. "The chief difficulty will be because of attacks on loyalty in the schools. In hysterical times people are so prone to misinterpret what is done in the schools. That, to me, is the thing we have to watch."

Wants No "Witch Hunting"

She spoke of the passing of rules and laws in various parts of the United States regulating teachers and teaching, or giving committees authority to investigate the schools. "And when committees have this authority there is so often the urge to find something wrong to report," she went on. "In one State a law has been passed to the effect that subversive teaching is cause for dismissal—but what is 'subversive'? Herein lies the danger."

Mrs. Dahl has served for several years on the Tenure Committee for the N. E. A., during the past year as its chairman. She mentioned several cases where this Committee had gone into a locality in an attempt to protect some teacher from a "witch-hunting" community. One teacher who during the presidential campaign had pictures of the Democratic, Republican, and Socialist candidates in her room, was accused of Communist sympathies, the accusers taking exception to even the presence of the third candidate's picture and in their excitement being confused anyway as to parties.

Another teacher got into trouble for including news of Russia in her current events class. In a town where one of the churches had acquired a neon sign a teacher who laughingly said, "I suppose they've got to do something to get people to go to church," was accused of being against religion.

Preserve Confidence of Children

Mrs. Dahl said also she knew of one city where children were given definite questions by an organized group, with instructions to catch their teachers with them and report the answers at home.

"And think what this does to our children in breaking down their confidence in the schools," she said. "At such a time as this we must be especially alert to see to it that our children learn that tolerance and freedom of opinion and discussion are fundamental American rights. This is the problem ahead of us."

In all her conversation you feel Mrs. Dahl's close contact with children. She is not one of those officials who work with the schools from some private office. "I won't take administrative positions, for I like to be actually with the children," she confessed. She teaches fourth grade in the Hiawatha School and her eyes sparkle when she talks about it.

"I adore children that age. I like their frankness. And they are full of questions; they don't take anything for granted. They are so in earnest, too, and are just beginning to be interested in a lot of things," she explained, and you know that she teaches—not a list of "subjects" but boys and girls. She likes boys best, she says, but you know, too, that she is the kind who never plays favorites.

As with many another teacher attending the N. E. A. convention, she is thoroughly in accord with the defense program but at the same time very much on the job to protect the children of today from losing anything because of all this concentrated effort and money focused elsewhere. The welfare of the children mustn't be disturbed during the emergency defense activity, for "defense is in every classroom," she declared, "where children are taught to understand American privileges and loyalties."

Places Women's Part High

Interested in the rights of teachers and of children, she is also deeply interested in young business girls, and has been active in city and State organizations of the Business and Professional Women's Club, in their behalf.

The place of women in the world she counts of the highest importance, it was apparent. "We try to watch discrimination against women in the professions, and in business, and, of course, the discrimination against married women in the teaching profession," she said. In several of her remarks she had already shown this reporter that she goes at problems from the angle of the principle involved, and here again she was dealing with right principles of employment rather than the mere fact that women and girls could or could not get jobs. "They are rushing women into defense jobs, so to the women themselves the need of working for this principle is not so clear," she said. "Later on when they rush the women out again, unless we have gone on working to solve this problem, women will be no better off."

But the trouble, besides the point that women themselves are not in any numbers awake to their need of working to lessen discrimination, is that women do not think of their work as a permanent career, Mrs. Dahl said. Her own attitude toward teaching is cited by contrast. She taught before her marriage, and when asked yesterday whether she had stopped upon marrying, she replied in the negative. "It never occurred to me to stop," she said. "It is my profession. And my husband feels the same way about it," she added appreciatively.

But she likes to keep house, "especially to cook and entertain." There are, to be sure, some things about housekeeping that she doesn't care about, and she sees no reason why she should care about them merely because she is "a woman." People should do the things they can do best, and hire workers to do the other things, thus spreading employment around and making for better work, she maintains.

Music is a splendid interest. She plays and sings; she conducts school orchestras and somehow manages to enrich her school life with her love of music. "Minneapolis is a good place to live in when you love music," she smiled. Beyond that her favorite recreation is fishing. The Dahls have a summer home on Lake Minnetonka and "by the waters of . . ." she may be found pulling them in—big ones, so she laughingly claims.

"And I have one hobby, collecting old teapots," she volunteered, adding with a laugh that Mr. Dahl isn't so fond of them as she, for he maintains that he is always having to build another shelf.

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at N. E. A. Convention Sessions

Upper: Delegates from Arizona. Front row, left to right: R. J. Hannelly, Alice Vail, Barbara Flaws, Ethel Spitz, Harold Smith, Mae McCarty, Helen Moore. Middle row: Anna Jacquard, Ruth Foster, Weltha Graham, Tom Hull. Back row: Blanche Adams, Mildred Wiley, Ruby McCarty, R. A. Gannoning. Inset: William E. Givens, Executive Secretary of N. E. A. Lower: Washington delegates stage a Paul Bunyan pageant. Francis Tolles is the lumberman; John Rushing, the Paul Bunyan, and W. O. E. Radcliffe and W. C. Ryan, the Blue Ox.

Sidelights of a Day With N. E. A. Conventionists

A teacher of physical education says that in recent years there is a changed attitude toward the type of young woman desired for these departments. No longer do schools want as "gym" teachers for their girls the big brawny masculine type. Today, physical education includes teaching grace and poise, health, and repose. Femininity is much to be desired, and the girl who is a trained physical education student as well as charmingly womanly is, they say, likely to be snapped up by schools—for they don't come that way as often as wanted, it seems.

Quiz on Convention

Traditionally, teachers are supposed to enjoy giving the youngsters an examination. But the N. E. A. teachers don't play favorites. They give themselves one. Being passed around the last two days are copies of the "test paper" with request to file it, when filled in with answers, with one's State delegation for study by an N. E. A. body called the Appraisal Committee. Among the questions are these: "List the two programs or sessions that you liked best"; "Which three speakers did you think were best?"; "Rank the following to show your preference with respect to types of sessions" (using 1, 2, and 3) and the sessions listed were the general, the morning assemblies, the discussion groups; "How could the convention be improved?" . . . Not a bad way to get expert opinion for use in planning the program of the next one, is it?

Beneficial Segregation

Superintendent John L. Miller of the Brockton (Mass.) schools says segregating gifted children from the average ones has proved of benefit to the slower children and is particularly good for the gifted ones. "Our experience is that there is no better way of knocking the conceit out of a superior youngster than to expose him to his own peers," was his reason.

Mothers of Three Governors

By a Staff Photographer

Inner Conference of the Boston Gathering

Mothers of three Governors participated with their sons in the 33d annual Governors' Conference, just closed in Boston. Left to right, at Governor Saltonstall's residence: Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah; Mrs. Ephraim G. Maw, his mother; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, his mother; Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee; and his mother, Mrs. William T. Cooper.

N. E. A. Votes Special Board For Inquiries

Continued from Page 1

tional Commission are stated in full as follows:

To create public understanding and support of education through informing leaders of lay organizations concerning educational purposes and needs; and to strengthen education through analyzing and evaluating educational activities and recommending the discontinuance of those found to be unsound.

To investigate criticisms and movements against education, school systems, teachers' colleges, textbooks, teachers' organizations, and members of the teaching profession, and to publish the results of such investigations as are found to be significant and constructive.

To catalog the various groups opposing education, to investigate the sources of their funds and to make resumes of their activities available to local and state teachers' organizations.

To co-operate with State Teachers Associations in analyzing sources of taxation and financial conditions and to help co-ordinate the work of local and state associations with lay organizations.

To investigate alleged subversive teaching and to expose any teacher whose attitude is found to be inimical to the best interests of our country.

To acquaint individual teachers with their responsibilities for participating in the Public Relations program of the schools and to help them with their work in this field.

To bring to the teaching profession a greater unity of purpose in education for democracy and a better knowledge of methods of securing public understanding and support.

Final Program For N.E.A. Tonight And '4th' Tours

Official program for the final session of the National Education Association convention tonight, which is open to the public, and for the tours of historic Boston tomorrow, follows:

Tonight

Fifth General Session

Subject: The National Situation
Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 8 p. m.

Musical program by the pupils of the Lynn public schools. Harvey Gruver, Superintendent; conductor, Percy Graham.

Invocation by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis L. Phelan, S. T. L.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of the National Anthem. Conductor, Martina McDonald, State Department of Public Instruction, Boston.

Presentation of awards to Past President Hinrichs.

Report of elections committee: N. Elliot Willis, Principal, Junior High School, Winthrop, Mass., Chairman.

Introduction of new President of the Association by Donald DuShane, President of the Association.

Our Country's Place in the Present World Situation: Statements of viewpoints by outstanding leaders in the United States Senate—Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, and Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida. Each Senator will use 20 minutes for the presentation of his viewpoint and 15 minutes for additional remarks after both have spoken.

Singing of "America": Conductor, Herman F. Smith, Director of Music, Milwaukee, Wis.

Benediction by the Rev. James H. Perkins, Old South Church, Boston.

Tomorrow

Tours of Historic Boston

Pilgrimages to historic spots and other places of interest have been arranged by the Boston Committee. Detailed information is available at special desk at registration headquarters in the exhibit hall.

Dr. Hans Simons **Devere Allen**

Take part in last-day discussions of the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College. Dr. Simons is a former Director of the Academy of Political Science in Berlin. Mr. Allen is Editor of No-Frontier News Service.

New Democracy After War Seen in Institute Survey

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—A rebirth of democracy, strengthened by assimilation of the best features of other ideologies, is likely to result from the present upheaval. That is one conclusion which stood out today as members of the New England Institute of International Relations surveyed the results of their 10 days of study and discussion.

Like a Phoenix rising from the flames, it was suggested, democracy shows signs of rising from its present fiery testing time with new strength and new clarification of its objectives.

Some members felt today that old concepts of imperialism definitely have gone, and that nationalistic, selfish democracy is following them. The old Communism, too, they believed, is likely to be replaced by something nearer democracy after the experiences of the war—and Fascism and Naziism, being so closely related to military power, probably will vanish.

Borrow Best Features

From each of these, various Institute speakers have predicted, the new, more co-operative democracy, will borrow the best features. From Communism it is likely to take the strength of enthusiasm and devotion to a cause—and especially the determination to provide security for all. And from Fascism and Naziism, they expect, it will take the efficiency of economic planning.

But in the new democracy, they say, the basis of authority will be the individual—co-operating with his neighbors at the bottom of the political pyramid—instead of the dictator, sitting precariously on the top of that pyramid.

In plans for working from the bottom up in developing an attitude receptive to international organization, consumer co-operative movements were given partciular praise.

The suggestion made by Dr. Peter F. Drucker, financial analyst and author, generally was approved, too. Dr. Drucker's idea was that, to begin with, it would be easiest to establish an international judiciary system, regional economic systems, and national political systems.

Conclusions Summarized

All those and many other conclusions reached at the Institute were summarized at its final formal session today by William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow, Tokyo, and Paris.

At the final public lecture of the evening series, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, President of Fisk University, spoke last night on "The Problem of Conscientious Objectors in 1941." Dr. Jones, who is on leave of absence to direct the Civilian Public Service program of the American Friends Service Committee, said that the draft—which at first appeared to be a burden to objectors, is turning out to be a remarkable opportunity.

The men being sent to the Civilian Public Service Training Camps, he said, are finding that their determination to stand by strong religious convictions is being carefully and sympathetically observed by an altogether unexpected number of people. They have long wished—in many cases for an opportunity to demonstrate their willingness to make considerable sacrifice for what they believe to be the principles of Christianity — and these camps give them this opportunity. Not only that, but their sacrifice is being turned into direct help for some American groups who need it.

There is growing up in the camps, Dr. Jones said, a spirit of democracy and fearless independence, coupled with Christian "testimony," which is reminiscent of the stand taken by the Pilgrims in sacrificing everything for freedom and religious conviction.

Reconciliation Reported

Remarkable examples of reconciliation of conflicting viewpoints are taking place in the camps themselves, he added. For among the men are many representatives of small but very vociferous and argumentative minorities as well as the better known Quaker, Brethren, Mennonite, and other widely recognized groups.

Wool Imports At Hub Reach A New Height

Setting a record for wool imports at the Port of Boston that exceeds the previous all-time peak by 123,148,696 pounds, figures covering the fiscal year ending June 30 were made public today by the Boston Office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service.

During the 12-month period, a total of 431,448,696 pounds of wool were imported at Boston, compared with only 134,591,236 pounds for the previous fiscal year, and 308,300,000 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1923, which was the previous peak.

The margin this year above the previous record was as great as an entire year's imports in many of the past years. Statistics for the past 20 years show that there were only six years out of the 20 when imports of wool were greater than 123,148,696 pounds, this year's margin above the previous record.

For the last week of the fiscal year, imports were 16,093,700 pounds of wool, compared with 1,940,494 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago.

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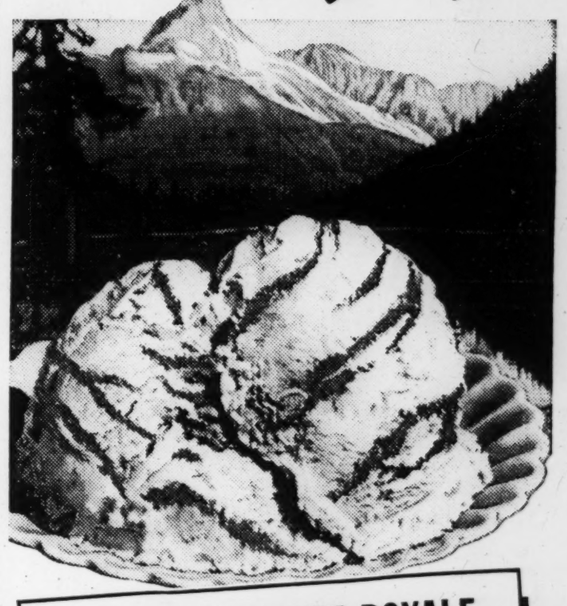

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China Suppresses Liberal Groups

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The National Salvationists and other small groups—hovering on the political periphery between China's ruling Kuomintang Party and the Communists—have been hard hit by China's current wave of political suppression.

The usual news reports deal only with the broader outlines of internal affairs in China. But besides the Kuomintang, the only legal Party, and the Communists, who de facto hold the balance of power in North China, a number of minor parties have a finger in China's political pie: the National Socialists (not Nazi), the China Youth Party, and the Third or Social Democratic Party.

These parties exist in a hazy legal twilight possible only in China. Their members have not been arrested since the war, at least not until recently, and some are even delegates to the People's Political Council. But these parties have no headquarters, cannot recruit new members, and cannot publicize their views.

More important than any of these minor parties is the National Salvation Association, even though it is not a political party and has made no attempt to secure office The Association was started in June, 1936, to combat the Kuomintang's policy of appeasing Japan. It put forth as a program: Resistance to further Japanese aggression, cessation of the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communists, introduction of civil liberties, a measure of democracy, and certain social reforms. It grew rapidly and spread widely in China, despite official opposition, it organized professors, students, writers, lawyers, even officials, Army officers, and businessmen. It is now generally recognized as one of the major forces which compelled the Kuomintang to stiffen its foreign policy against Japan. The arrest of the seven National Salvation leaders by the Central Government in the fall of 1936 created the chief political issue of the day. Their release was one of the demands of the Sian rebels who "kidnaped" Chiang Kai-shek that December.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene—stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the Middle Kingdom.

At Chungking, capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the third.

Seven Leaders Freed

The seven leaders were freed in August, 1937, a month after the outbreak of war. The Association came out from underground, grew rapidly, started publications, engaged in war work. It organized the Mobilization Committee in Shanghai to help the soldiers at the front. Its magazine, Resistance, edited by Chou Tao-feng, one of the seven leaders, soon attained a circulation of 100,000; the matrices were flown to Hankow for a second edition. The Life Book Company, the Association's publishing organ, started 40-odd bookshops throughout the country where could be bought liberal and Left-ist books banned for years.

The program of the Association remained the same: resistance till victory, maintenance of national unity, political and social reforms The group considered itself a mean between the conservatism of the Kuomintang and the radicalism of the Communists. Many consider it China's closest approximation to western liberalism. Most of its members came from China's middle class.

The National Salvationists knew they were in for trouble in the spring of 1938 when the Government suppressed the militant student movement, which originated for the same purposes and in similar circumstances as the Association. The student movement was crushed by the simple expedient of forcing all youth organizations to register with the Government. Registrations were hard to secure.

Since then, political repression has ebbed and flowed. The current tide started long before the attack by the Kuomintang forces on their erstwhile allies, the Communist New Fourth Army. In the summer and fall of 1940 an increasing number of political arrests were made. Life bookshops closed, censorship tightened. In October, the Government announced that the oft-postponed constitutional assembly, scheduled to convene Nov. 12, was once more to be deferred. On Nov. 1, new censorship regulations were promulgated, according to which every article, short story, or poem appearing in any periodical must first receive the censor's chop. In December a new police regulation in Chungking restricted political meetings and conferences.

Noted Economist Jailed

In December, Ma Yin-chu, perhaps China's best known economist, was arrested in Chungking for criticizing the Government's economic policy. Ironically enough, the open sale in 1937 of Ma's "China's Economic Reconstruction," which the Kuomintang previously had suppressed at the instance of the Japanese, had been hailed as an indication of the growing freedom of the press in China. Officially Ma was not arrested, but sent "on an inspection tour of the front." Actually he is in Kweiyang with such other illustrious prisoners as Chang Hsueh-liang, the Young Marshal who once ruled Manchuria, and Yang Hu-cheng, leaders of the Sian Affair. Ma's students have agitated for his release; the Chancellor resigned in protest. On Feb. 12, Ma's birthday, his students openly sent him a telegram of congratulations.

Simultaneously with the New Fourth Incident in January, the attack on dissident groups went into high gear. It is estimated that within a month 700 political arrests had been made, Communists, Leftists, National Salvationists, and unattached liberals or unorthodox thinkers of one sort or another. All arrests are secret, are made without warrant and by a number of organizations. This spring one report, unconfirmable, stated that as many as 100,000 are in prisons or "retraining" camps throughout Free China. In Chungking the prisons are dugouts, built for air-raid protection.

The National Salvation Association has been badly affected. Its ranks have been depleted by arrests. Many prominent members or sympathizers have fled. In Hongkong and Rangoon are growing colonies of expatriates. Others have moved to the villages, where they hope to remain in obscurity.

Forty bookshops (all save the one in Chungking) of its publishing organ, the Life Book Company, have been closed, some of the staff members were put in concentration camps. Its magazine, Mass Resistance, has been suspended. Its editor, Chou Tao-feng, fled to Hongkong early in March, resigning from the People's Political Council.

Other Leftist and liberal groups, the Chinese Industrial Co-Operatives for instance, other publications, other bookshops have suffered as much as the National Salvationists. The travails of the National Salvationists are more significant merely because they have enjoyed a wider following and more prestige than any other group besides the Kuomintang and the Communists.

Turn of the Tide for England Seen by New Middle East Chief

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, new British Middle East Commander, considers a German victory over Soviet Russia and a possible Nazi breakthrough into Eastern Asia of little consequence because "we hold the seas and I feel we are beginning to hold the air, too."

Sir Claude expressed his opinion in a farewell speech as Commander in Chief in India, it was reported here today.

"The might of India is growing at an ever-increasing pace, side by side with that of other members of our Commonwealth of Nations," Sir Claude said.

"As to the future I view it with increasing confidence and unshakeable belief in our ultimate victory. I have never tried to hide my opinion that there are hard and anxious times ahead, but I see signs that the tide is turning, be it ever so slowly."

Wide World

Capt. Oliver Lyttleton

Named British Minister of State with duties in Near East in relation to questions other than those of military.

Another Step Taken

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The War Office disclosed yesterday that the Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Haddeh Haining, has been sent to the Middle East on military administrative duty—another step, presumably, in a far-reaching overhaul of Britain's Middle East Command.

This shakeup began July 1 with the announcement that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the man who conquered the Italians in Cirenaica only to be rolled back to Egypt when the Germans came in, had been shifted to India and that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, about whom the average Briton knows little, had come from India to take over the command of the Middle Eastern forces.

General Haining was given the archaic title of Intendant General in the Middle East, and it was explained that his appointment reflected the need for a senior officer to deal with complicated administrative problems on both sides of Suez.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined to give any explanation of the Wavell-Auchinleck shift, but it was asserted in Australian quarters that a factor in moving General Wavell was Australian dissatisfaction with his conduct of the Cirenaican and Greek campaigns.

He was reported to have disregarded the advice of Australian staff officers in making defensive dispositions after the original British advance into Libya, disastrously reducing the strength of Western Cirenaica defenses to send troops to Greece. As a result, it was claimed, hundreds of Australian troops were needlessly lost.

Japan Fixes Red-Nazi War Policy

MANILA, July 3 (AP)—The Tabacalera Company of Manila was notified from Kobe today that the Japanese merchantman Kyusyu Maru, carrying cargo from the Philippines to the United States, has been requisitioned by the Japanese Government and ordered not to proceed to its destination.

Manila shipping quarters expressed the opinion that the Japanese Government might be preparing to requisition all Japanese ships operating between the Philippines, Japan and the United States.

By Frederick B. Opper

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 3—Japan's announcement that it has fixed its policy toward the Russian-German war, together with the fact that the details of this policy are not made public, has led Japanese sources here to two conclusions.

1. That Japan has decided to push its infiltration into Indo-China and Thailand (Siam), staking out more bases which it believes would be necessary for an attack on Singapore and Malaya.

2. Tokyo wants to clarify its commitments to Germany before launching any move to seize territory from Russia on the Asiatic mainland.

Japanese Strategy

The strategy of the first step is to constitute a threat to the Netherlands Indies and Southern Asia which will prevent the United States from shifting its fleet into the Atlantic.

The strategy of the second is to attempt to preserve good relations both with Germany and Russia. For this reason a Japanese attempt to seize the Russian port of Vladivostok, Siberia, is believed highly improbable.

[Rumors were circulating in Chungking, China, that Japan had agreed to blockade the Russian port of Vladivostok, the Associated Press reported. It was said that this was the price Tokyo had agreed to pay in return for Axis recognition of the Japanese Puppet Government in Nanking, China.

Germany and Italy led five of their European satellites in the recognition of the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime. In response, "Free China" severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.]

Japanese Program

Japan clearly does not want hostilities in the South Pacific at the present time, but is determined to secure a dominating military, political, and economic position, if possible. But it is believed that the Japanese Army and Navy have urged the occupation of Saigon, Camranh Bay and Bangkok before the summer is over.

According to this information the Japanese received air and naval bases from both Indo-China and Thailand as the price for mediating in the recent conflict between those two countries. No details of the settlement covering Japan's price for acting as umpire have been made public but it is stated that the reason for the delay in final approval is the difficulty in forcing both Vichy and Bangkok to agree to the secret terms accepted by their delegates to the Tokyo conference.

Japan is known to have accumulated large stores of war materials and numerous troop concentrations on easily accessible Hainan Island. Japan doesn't want to be caught napping if the United States and Britain moved against it, although it is not believed in Tokyo that an Anglo-American combination would go to war for anything short of Malaya or the Netherlands East Indies.

New Bases Sought

The plan, according to well-informed arrivals from Japan, is to obtain bases in southern Indo-China and in Thailand in force independent of the fortunes of the European war. But the final drive on Malaya, both by land and sea, will await a decisive British defeat in Europe or Africa, it is said.

Win, lose or draw, however, it is felt certain here that Britain will defend the Malayan peninsula and Singapore inch by inch. And it is believed that the United States would be unable to stand aloof from such a struggle even though it wished.

Japan apparently understands this and is anxious to avoid an out-and-out conflict with the British and Americans while it believes the British are still unbeaten in Europe. A serious British setback—loss of the Suez Canal, for example—might well set Japan in motion toward the southern tip of Asia.

The British are said to hold that acquisition of naval and air bases in Indo-China and Thailand would give Japan a fair chance to seize their prize. There's no loss of confidence in the "impregnability" of Singapore but it is understood by sober Britons that the struggle would be a bitter and doubtful one.

While Japan is not given an even chance to succeed as long as America fights on Britain's side and as long as the British are willing and able to stand up and trade blows with the Japanese it is realized that the Anglo-Saxon powers would have a difficult task on their hands and the fortunes of war would not have to shift very much to see Japan triumph.

Japan Eyes Singapore

This leaves the Netherlands East Indies out of the question but the feeling is growing here and elsewhere in the Far East that Singapore and not Batavia is the first major Japanese objective.

That doesn't mean that the Japanese have forgotten the Netherlands East Indies. Far from it. But an expedition against the East Indies would be far more hazardous to Japan than one against Singapore and it is acknowledged that if Singapore fell the East Indies could hardly prevent itself from falling into Japan's hands ultimately like a rotten apple. The distances from Japanese bases to the East Indies are far greater than to Malaya and it is an all-water course, whereas a thrust at Malaya would entail the use of Army, as well as Navy, units.

U. S. 'Hopes' Japan Stands for Peace

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 3

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the United States Government naturally hoped that the attitude taken by the Japanese Government in the war would be of such a character to make for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Mr. Welles' statement was made in answer to a press conference question as to whether the United States had official information concerning the policy adopted by Japan.

In reply the Acting Secretary said that the Japanese Government had officially stated that it has reached a decision as to its policy and the course it would pursue in world affairs, and then added that the United States naturally hoped that policy would be conducive to peace in the Pacific.

Arms Reach Burma

RANGOON, Burma, July 3 (AP)—An official announcement said today that mechanical fighting vehicles, modern automatic weapons, and motorized transport were among "large quantities of modern war materials" that have been reaching Burma from England "for some time."

[British Burma has common frontiers with French Indo-China and Thailand, both of which are within Japan's sphere of influence. The reinforcement of Burma's defenses apparently is part of a general strengthening of Britain's forces in the Far East, centering at the great naval base of Singapore, where tens of thousands of Australian troops have landed in recent months.]

Singapore Ready

SINGAPORE, July 3 (AP)—Britain's great Singapore naval base has reached a state where it is capable of sheltering, repairing and outfitting the warships of all "Britain's allies and potential allies," an authorized naval source said today.

Stalin Orders 'Scorched Earth' for Nazis

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin called upon the Russian people today to meet the advancing German armies with a vast "scorched earth" policy and with universal guerilla warfare.

He warned his people they were menaced by "a grave danger" and acknowledged that already Adolf Hitler's legions have captured Lithuania, most of Latvia, Western White Russia, and part of the Western Ukraine.

But, he cried, it was recognized at home and abroad "that ours is a just cause, that the enemy will be defeated, that we are bound to win."

Stalin, making one of his rare speeches, attributed Nazi successes thus far "to the fact that the war of Fascist Germany on the U. S. S. R. began under conditions favorable for German forces and unfavorable for Soviet forces."

Lays Down Rules

Speaking in his role as Chairman of the new Defense Committee, a post he only recently assumed, Stalin laid down these rules for fighting:

"In case of a forced retreat of Red Army units, all rolling stock must be evacuated, the enemy must not be left a single engine, a single railway car, not a single pound of grain, or a gallon of fuel.

"Collective farmers must drive off all cattle and turn over grain to the safekeeping of State authorities for transportation to the rear. All valuable property, including nonferrous metals, grain, and fuel which cannot be withdrawn must without fail be destroyed.

"In areas occupied by the enemy, guerilla units, mounted and foot, must be formed, diversionist groups must be organized to combat enemy troops, to foment guerilla warfare everywhere, to blow up bridges, roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines, and to set fire to forests, stores, and transports.

"In occupied regions, conditions must be made unbearable for the enemy and all his accomplices. They must be hounded and annihilated at every step and all their measures frustrated."

Speech Repeated

The speech, radiocast at 6 a. m. and repeated at intervals during the day on public loudspeaker systems and on house radios, marked the first time the Russian people had heard Stalin's voice since 1936 when he announced the Constitution.

Pravda, Izvestia, and other morning newspapers devoted their entire front pages to the text of the half-hour speech together with portraits of Stalin.

Asserting that "millions of the masses of our people will rise," Stalin, speaking in measured tones, announced that workers in Leningrad and Moscow already had started the organization of thousands into peoples' armies to support the Red Army and urged similar action in "every city under threat of invasion."

He expressed gratitude to Britain and to the United States and referred to the people of Europe and America as "loyal allies."

"Our war for the freedom of our country," he said, "will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties. . . .

"In this connection, the historic utterance of British Prime Minister Churchill regarding aid to the Soviet Union and the declaration of the U. S. A. Government signifying readiness to render aid to our country, which can only evoke a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, are fully comprehensible and sympathetic."

[Listeners in London reported that Stalin spoke somewhat haltingly.]

Discloses Dangers

His main theme, however, he expressed at the very beginning of his long speech: "A grave danger overhangs our country."

And later: "What is required to put an end to the danger hovering over our country, and what measures must be taken to smash the enemy?

"Above all, it is essential that our people, the Soviet people, should understand the full immensity of the danger that threatens. . . . The issue is one of life or death for the Soviet State, for the peoples of the U. S. S. R.: the issue is whether peoples of the Soviet Union shall remain free or fall into slavery.

"The Soviet people must realize this and abandon all heedlessness, they must mobilize themselves and reorganize all their work on new, wartime lines, when there can be no mercy to the enemy."

He cautioned against "disorganizers of the rear, deserters, panic-mongers, rumor-mongers, spies, diversionists, parachutists," and declared there was no room for cowards or whimperers. All industry, he said, would have to rush into production of armaments and effective air-raid precautions must be organized.

All Support for Army

"All our forces," he concluded, "for the support of our heroic Red Army and our glorious Red Navy:

"All the forces of the people—for the demolition of the enemy!"

Broadcasting only a short time after a Red Army communique acknowledged that Nazi spearheads were less than 400 miles from Moscow, Stalin declared that "history shows that there are no invincible armies and never have been." He recalled that Russia once beat Napoleon.

He told his people that it was Hitler who had broken the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany but that the signing of it was not an error on the part of the Soviets. In the first place, he said, Russia in love of peace could not turn down a treaty even when offered "by such fiends and cannibals as Hitler and Ribbentrop."

In the second place, he continued, it gained Russia a year and a half "opportunity of preparing its forces to repulse Fascist Germany should she risk an attack on our country despite the pact."

Germany, Stalin said, gained an advantageous position for its troops for a short period but lost politically by "exposing itself in the eyes of the entire world as a bloodthirsty aggressor."

Russia's gain, on the other hand, "is a serious and lasting factor that is bound to form the basis for development of decisive military successes of the Red Army in the war with Fascist Germany."

German Comment

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The German radio, commenting today on Stalin's speech, said: "The speech of the Russian dictator has a striking resemblance to a speech of the French Premier Reynaud when the German forces had broken through the Maginot Line."

The comment was heard by CBS.

". . . The simple fact that Stalin saw it necessary personally to go to the microphone," the German radio said, "is a clear indication of how nervous the Kremlin is today."

13 Nazi Vessels In Orient Plan To Run Blockade

SHANGHAI, July 3 (AP)—Thirteen German merchantmen in Oriental ports have begun loading important wartime supplies in preparation for sailing half-way around the world in an attempted dash through the British blockade, maritime quarters reported June 30.

Chinese seamen in recent days have been recruited in Shanghai and sent to Kobe as crewmen for the vessels, most of whose original crews went to Germany many months ago, leaving behind skeleton staffs of officers and engineers.

Maritime quarters said it was believed the German vessels would attempt to slip around South America and then proceed toward Germany or the Mediterranean.

They pointed out that the great distance would force cargo space to be sacrificed for fuel.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 3 (AP)—Six Axis merchant ships have slipped out of Brazilian ports in the past week to run the gantlet of patrolling British warships in the South Atlantic, a checkup showed today.

German ships were: Hermes, 4,416 tons; Frankfurt, 5,522 tons; and Natal, 3,172 tons. Italian ships were: Butterfly, 5,127 tons; Maggio, 3,315 tons, and Monbaldo, 6,214 tons.

Working Hard

The railroad of today, reports the Santa Fé, must carry nine tons of freight a mile to earn enough revenue to buy a face towel.

Nazi-Red Accord On Embassy Staffs

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—Germany and Russia apparently have reached an agreement for an exchange of Embassy and other Government personnel, judging from the activity at the Russian Embassy yesterday.

German officials, however, declined to discuss the situation.

Police threw a cordon around the Russian Embassy building on Unter den Linden. At least 50 Army trucks and five City buses stood outside.

Pact With China

WASHINGTON, Juy 3 (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and T. V. Soong, financial representative of China, yesterday signed a one-year extension of the Treasury's $50,000,000 currency stabilization credit to China.

Officials said the extension was necessitated by the technicality that the American stabilization funds automatically expired June 30 and was renewed by Congress

Under the Chinese agreement, the American fund buys Chinese currency to the value of $50,000,000 and pays for it with American money which China can use better than its own money in worldwide transactions. The Treasury does not consider the arrangement a "loan" because China is supposed to buy back its money and pay for it with American money sometime in the future.

Duties Suspended

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Apparently to help expedite the flow of war materials into China over the Burma Road, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation suspending "foreign, discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" with respect to vessels of Burma and their cargoes.

The suspension is effective from June 10 and will continue so long as reciprocal exemption is granted United States vessels and their cargoes.

The temporary White House did not announce the specific purpose of the proclamation, but it appeared that it was intended to give effect to arrangements for sending goods into China duty-free.

New Narrows Bridge

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP)—Gov. Arthur B. Langlie said the Toll Bridge Authority had authorized drafting of plans for a new Narrows bridge across Puget Sound near Tacoma to replace the one wrecked by a gale last November.

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Swedish Permit to Nazis Modern 'Hobson's Choice'

By M. Lorimer Moe

Who has returned to the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden's action in granting the right of transit over Swedish territory for a division of Nazi troops bound from Norway to Finland has had the effect generally in the United States of discrediting Sweden's pretensions to neutrality in the war between Great Britain and Germany.

Harshest critics of Sweden's action describe it as just another indication of the nation's weakness and her willingness to continue in the direction of complete submission to German pressure.

But there are other facts which the Swedes believe still entitle them to claim that their country is sincerely trying to remain neutral.

Most important of these is the tremendous role in Britain's war effort being played by Swedish merchant shipping. At the outset of the war Sweden's merchant fleet totaled approximately 2,400,000 tons. More than half of this, or about 1,260,000 tons, was precluded by both the British and German blockades from returning to Swedish ports. Before the war was many weeks old the vast majority of Swedish ships outside the blockade were in the British service.

As of June 30 a total of 106 Swedish ships, aggregating 410,300 tons, had been sunk by belligerent action. Except for a few ships, they were lost while in British convoys. Many were sunk while carrying cargoes from America to the British Isles. There are still about 850,000 tons of Swedish merchant ships outside of Swedish waters. The great bulk of this tonnage is in the British convoy system.

In Home Harbors

What of those Swedish ships that were at home when the war broke out? Most of them—and the writer testifies from personal observation—are out of service in Swedish harbors and drydocks. It must be remembered that 70 per cent of all Swedish merchant ships were engaged prior to the war in overseas traffic. Hundreds of thousands of tons will lie idle until the return of peace enables them once more to roam the seven seas.

Thus, while Sweden may appear on the one hand to be giving comfort, under pressure, to Germany, she is also giving vast material aid to Britain. But there is a great distinction between the motives which have determined Sweden's course of action relative to Germany and Britain. In yielding to the German demand for troop transit privileges, Sweden acted reluctantly and in self defense. In placing a large part of her merchant fleet at Britain's disposal she was acting in accordance with her sympathies.

If it would seem from these facts that Sweden is not at all neutral, but is merely attempting to distribute her favors in such a way as to retain the friendship of both Germany and Britain, it may be remembered that the word "neutrality" today is variously defined.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia, Sweden purports to distinguish between the "new" war and the older conflict between Britain and Germany, and justifies the troop transit agreement on the grounds that it was requested by Finland as well as by Germany.

Swedish Explanation

It may appear that the Swedes are attempting to rationalize their predicament, but their explanation is nonetheless interesting:

"Sweden's policy of neutrality in regard to the new war must not be so formulated that we get into conflict with Finland nor so that we disregard our clearly defined and vital interests," writes the liberal "Morgonbladet."

The newspaper continues: "If in this way our course were to be changed so that it would approach, at least in the long run, that followed by us during the Russo-Finnish war, this need not in any way—now any more than it did then—affect our attitude in the conflict between Germany and Great Britain. For the countries situated in the danger zone these two wars are of such different character that they must absolutely be kept separate."

On the same subject the conservative "Svenska Dagbladet" not only redefines Swedish policy, but also finds precedent for the transit agreement. "The concept of neutrality has been modified during the present war, and not only in Finland," it writes. "It is true also in regard to the British Empire which last year granted the request of Japan to close the Burma road and thereby blocked the delivery of munitions to China. As a matter of principle it makes no difference whether, in such a situation, a state opens or closes a route over which it has control.

British More Tolerant

It is interesting to note that both Russia and Great Britain take a more realistic view towards Sweden's effort to resist Nazi pressure than is generally evidenced in the United States. Two days after delivering a formal protest on the troop transit agreement to the Swedish government, V. A. L. Mallet, the British Minister in Stockholm, spoke at the dedication of an English summer school at the Swedish University in Sigtuna. An English professor flew directly from England to direct the school.

Perhaps the incident was not too significant in itself, but it at least indicates that the British still consider a half million or more tons of Swedish shipping in the British service more important than the passage of a single division of German troops across Sweden to Russia.

Then there is the fact that, since the transit agreement was reached, Russia has requested Sweden to take over her interests in Germany and other countries occupied or dominated by the Nazis. This Sweden has done.

Naturally all of the belligerent powers protest when they feel that Sweden has taken some action adversely affecting their interests. But, to date, these protests have rarely resulted in more than a formal exchange of diplomatic notes. The reason for this is the fact that each of the belligerents has, on one occasion or another, directly encountered Sweden's determination to preserve her neutrality and independence as Sweden sees fit.

Germany Most Aggressive

Germany has been the most aggressive in her demands on Sweden. It is Germany, too, that has most frequently been rebuffed by the Swedes. The best example is furnished by the Swedish refusal to ship to Germany any more ore from the Arctic iron mines than Germany had received during peace times.

With British approval, Sweden agreed to ship to Germany each year the equivalent of her average annual iron ore shipments to that country for the three years prior to the war. That Sweden has consistently resisted Nazi demands for more iron is attested by the fact that the British have not protested against recent or current shipments.

Violations of Swedish territory by German planes or troops posted along the Swedish frontier have met with forceful measures on many occasions. As late as June 13 two German naval planes approaching the southern coast of Sweden were driven off by the Swedish neutrality guard. On June 4 a squadron of Nazi naval planes passing over the Island of Gotland were driven off, some of them being shot down by the Swedes. On April 27 a German military patrol, consisting of an officer and three privates, crossed the Norwegian border near the Swedish village of Taerna. The Germans were promptly seized and interned. Countless similar incidents have occurred since the war started.

Nazi Planes Shot

According to the best available estimate (a score sheet kept by a Swedish newspaper) about 75 German planes have been shot down over Swedish territory since the war began. Many Russian planes, flying over the Swedish islands in the Baltic, have met with a like fate.

Recently the German Government made a demand on Sweden for funds deposited in Sweden by four German firms (two in the Sudeten area, one in Vienna and one in Nuremberg). On June 13 the Swedish Supreme Court unanimously rejected the demand, ruling that German compulsory management of private firms cannot extend to property or money in Sweden."

Such evidence can be multiplied. Sweden is making every effort to preserve both her integrity and independence. Admittedly as the area of German domination increases the task becomes harder. There are reports of German demands on Sweden for naval bases and for war matériel, but thus far these reports are happily unconfirmed.

[Mr. Moe's article is the eleventh of a series.]

Australia Patrols the Pacific

Wide World

Airmen Watch for Nazi Raiders

Upper: Lockheed Hudson airplanes, in formation flying to an advanced base, to conduct a search for raiders in the Pacific Ocean within flying range of Australia. Lower left: A navigator of the Royal Australian Air Force spells out "good luck" on an Aldis signaling lamp as his ship completes convoy escort duty. Lower right: Over the Timor Sea, hundreds of miles from land, the captain of a patrol plane discusses problems of navigation with his first pilot.

Australia Industry Geared to War

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AP)—To match the exploits of its stalwart soldiers in North Africa, this South Pacific Island continent has developed a powerful industrial defense.

Under pressure of war, Australia's mushroomed industry is turning out enough shells, bombs, mines, and torpedoes for home use, and an excess for shipment to British war fronts.

Ships are sliding down ways, planes and tanks are roaring out of factories, and new guns are coming off the production line.

The big plant of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company at New Castle, New South Wales, is turning out 1,000,000 tons of steel a year. This plant—said to be the biggest steel works in the British Empire—produces a greater variety of steel than any other single plant in the world.

That Australia's industrialization has reached a point where 48 per cent of the population dwell in six metropolitan centers is all the more impressive when it is recalled that in 1914 heavy industries were virtually unknown here.

World War Conditions

Even at the end of the World War, Great Britain was supplying Australia's 300,000-overseas volunteers with everything but uniforms, blankets, rifles, small arms, ammunition, and food.

The swiftly developing industrial strength of this Nation of 7,000,000 persons is evident in the statistics.

For example, the arms and munitions industry pay roll has increased from 5,000 in September, 1939, to 170,000 today. One-tenth of the Nation's manpower is involved, according to officials, or the equivalent of 3,400,000 workers in a country the size of the United States.

Australia has more than 120,000 volunteer troops abroad. An additional 250,000 are being recruited for home defense, and the Nation is committed to train 57,000 pilots, air crew men, and technicians. Since the outbreak of the war, the naval personnel has increased 250 per cent.

Arthur W. Fadden, Federal Treasurer, recently announced that war expenditures for the year starting July 1 would be budgeted at $800,000,000, an increase of $200,000,000 over the closing year, and double the total peacetime expenditures.

Industrial Co-ordination

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced a plan of tightened industrial co-ordination designed to mobilize every scrap of raw material for production, and a manpower checkup which is aimed to divert all free labor into war industries.

Australian merchant shipbuilding, long at a standstill, has been revived to help break the Nazi submarine and air counter-blockade in the North Atlantic. Since the start of the war a few merchant ships ranging up to 15,000 tons have been built. Now the Government has co-ordinated building into a master plan for prefabricating standardizde freighters for assembly at the Sydney yards. The plan calls for construction of 50-odd 10,000-ton ships.

The naval program calls for 50 800-ton antisubmarine patrol vessels and is more than half completed. Many of these will patrol the 11,300 miles of Australia's coastline. Work also is being hurried on a graving dock at Sydney where battleships may be repaired.

Aviation production men hope that Australia will be turning out 200 warplanes every month by the end of 1941. This figure includes preliminary training planes.

In 1939, as in 1914, Australia faced industrial handicaps, lack of aircraft and automobile manufacturing plants, lack of flow oil, and vital defense raw materials like aluminum.

Now, a second great steel plant is to be built in the recently-developed center of Port Kembla on the southern end of New South Wales' coal coast.

Six years had passed since Australian shipyards had built a vessel of even 1,000 tons.

Production of Arms

The first problem was production of arms. The Government began with a plan that framed a pattern of production for the country. All of Australia's 24,000 factories capable of meeting a war order were fitted into the master plan and designed to do the work of a single big arms plant. After two years the change-over is complete.

The United States and Britain helped with the problem of machine tools, and the Bren gun now is on a mass-production basis in the Government arms plant at Lithgow, New South Wales. This is a gun which requires 50,000 separate tools, jigs, and fixtures.

Since last April the British two-pounder antitank gun has been in mass production, with 50 engineering companies in four states sharing in its manufacture. These two guns are vital parts of Australia's new armored division of 640 units now being built.

But Australia is struggling for industrial self-sufficiency. Before the war, most Australian gasoline was refined locally from crude oil imported from the Middle East and the United States. Now, not only as a defense measure but also to preserve dollar exchange with the United States for vital war purchases, Australia has rationed gasoline, holding private car owners to 2,000 miles of driving a year.

Substitute Fuels

The Government is trying to find substitute fuels. The Power Alcohol Committee has plans for producing 52,500,000 gallons of spirit from Australian wheat and sugar surpluses.

Another achievement has been establishment of mills in Tasmania to make newsprint from hardwood eucalyptus. This saves shipping tonnage on two thirds of Australian newsprint import needs of 150,000 tons annually.

More directly connected with the war effort is the establishment of a $4,000,000 optical glass factory which is meeting orders on about 150 types of optical military equipment.

The primary industries are well-developed but since the war came, flax, cotton, and tobacco production have been boosted.

Exports of importance are 950,000,000 pounds annually of wool; leather, zinc, wolfram, and lead.

Price control has held the cost of living index to a 3.6 per cent rise, lowest of any belligerent.

Officials say Australian morale has not been shaken by military setbacks and point to the month following Dunkirk as typical. Voluntary enlistments in that period jumped to a record of 41,132.

Tanker Crew Safe After Heroic Action

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—For three days and nights the crew of the torpedoed British tanker Ensis bobbed in a lifeboat in the North Atlantic, radioing messages for help with a portable radio they had rigged up.

"Require assistance urgently," the message hummed.

After the third day the radio was silent. Listeners assumed the ship and its crew were gone.

Today, a story of heroism and desperation was told by waterfront circles, who said the Ensis crew returned to their ship after sending volunteers aboard to close tanks and watertight bulkheads. The crew then sailed her more than 1,000 miles across the Atlantic into Halifax.

This is often possible with a tanker because a crew can close off some tanks, and fill others to balance the vessel when torpedoes rip holes into a ship, seamen said.

The 6,207-ton Ensis was en route from England to Canada in ballast and so had plenty of buoyancy.

The vessel, built in 1937, is owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company and her crew has been ferrying American oil to England.

Exiled to England

OTTAWA, July 3 (AP)—A number of German and Italian refugees, sent to Canada from England for safekeeping about a year ago, have been returned to the United Kingdom with the latest overseas contingents of Canadian troops, informed sources said today.

Canada Plans Gala Fourth For Americans on Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, July 3—Co-operating more closely than ever before as the arsenals of democracy, Canada and the United States have found a heightened sense of friendliness in two holidays which this week fall within the same week.

Canada's Dominion Day has just been celebrated. Fourth of July follows. Tuesday was a national holiday throughout Canada in celebration of its birth as a Dominion after the Imperial Parliament passed the resolutions and received the Royal Assent on March 29, 1867, uniting the provinces, It was on July 1, 1867, that the Dominion commenced to exist.

With the Fourth of July falling on Friday this week, it will create a "long week end," and Canadians, particularly those living in the metropolitan centers, feel that because of the trend of events in the past two years in Europe they have been drawn even closer to their American cousins in spite of customs and tariff regulations which still exist.

American Visitors

American-licensed autos have been appearing in the streets here in increasing numbers, indicating that the influx of American visitors already has begun, for there are no restrictions on the American traveling to Canada. But in view of the barriers placed by the Canadian Government on Canadians visiting the United States, the Canadians are out to see that the American guest is made welcome during his stay in Canada.

The American flag is appearing more frequently in displays beside the Union Jack, to the noticeable absence of the tricolor of France, which gradually is being overlooked, particularly in the French-speaking districts of the City.

Display of Flags

Until recently the tricolor always was prominently displayed with the Jack, which, by the way, is a difficult flag to fly correctly. The broad white band of the Union Jack should always be in the upper left-hand corner. The flag is made up of the cimbined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, superimposed on each other, but the borders are not equal in width.

Flying the Union Jack in any other manner except with the broad white band to the upper left is a signal of distress, and annoys a true Britisher.

Customs and immigration men expect a busy week, particularly at the border. Railways and steamship lines, plying excursionists on the St. Lawrence, believe it will be their busiest week end of the season. All are prepared, even to the toll-bridge guards on the Island of Montreal, over which no vehicle may roll without paying a tax.

Canadians 'by the Thousands'

A BRITISH PORT, July 3 (AP)—Headed by the first Canadian Army tank brigade, the largest contingent of Canadian troops yet to arrive in Britain in this war came ashore by the thousands yesterday from a large convoy which brought them across the Atlantic without incident.

The contingent included one complete 1,200-bed hospital outfit from Montreal with more than 80 nursing sisters, lumbermen, and soldiers to complete the Canadian forestry corps operating in Scotland, reinforcements for infantry, artillery, a large number of airmen, and some Navy men.

The first and largest group to land, however consisted of thousands of black-bereted Canadian tank troopers, the first armored formation ever raised and sent overseas by Canada. It is complete with large cruiser tanks, a repair shop, signal section, service corps and medical sections.

Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Secretary for Overseas Trade, mounted a pile of baggage to welcome the men to Britain.

RAF Channel Raids

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Masses of British planes, keeping up the RAF's day and night assaults on Germany and Nazi-occupied territory, launched what appeared to be another daylight attack across the Channel today.

While fighter planes scoured the air and water to clear the way, British bombers sped over northern France following up overnight attacks which the Air Ministry said were concentrated on the German cities of Cologne, Duisberg, and Bremen.

RAF fighters skimmed over the Channel evidently on the lookout for Nazi surface vessels as they returned from a foray over France just before large formations of bombers and guardian fighters headed out from the English south coast.

The night attack on Bremen, often-bombed German port and shipbuilding center, was called particularly heavy.

Four British bombers were reported missing.

In addition to these attacks, docks at Cherbourg and oil storage tanks at Rotterdam also were bombed, the British said.

A German supply ship, plying the English Channel near the French coast, was hit by torpedo planes, it was said.

Considerable resistance from German fighters and antiaircraft defenses was said to have been surmounted by the British planes.

June Ship Toll

BERLIN, July 3 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that German sea and air attacks on ships bearing Britain's vital overseas supplies took a toll of 768,950 tons during the month of June.

Submarines destroyed 417,450 tons of merchant shipping, the High Command asserted.

Summarizing air operations against Britain during the week ended yesterday, the High Command said German losses were 12 planes and British losses 111, including two which collided in midair over occupied territory and crashed.

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500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Wonders of Research: Acid in Air

Tiny particles found to play important role in clouds in the formation of raindrops.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The newest findings in natural science were heard from both sides of the United States recently when the American Association for the Advancement of Science held a divisional meeting at Pasadena, Calif., and its 108th annual meeting on the quiet campus of the University of New Hampshire, at Durham.

Among the scientific discussions presented at the Durham meeting this writer found the following subjects especially interesting:

Cloud structure: By filtering clouds with a wire screen on top of 6,000-foot Mt. Washington in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, meteorologists have found they contain minute particles of sulphuric acid which probably play an important part in the formation of raindrops.

Reporting on such cloud analysis carried on for the past three years by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, A. C. Bemis explained that clouds do not "just form" but must have something to form on. Hence the search for what they contain.

It has been known that minute particles of sea salt (sodium chlorides) are the nuclei for drops of rain forming near and over the ocean, but the nuclei for drops falling inland have been a mystery until the recent discovery of tiny sulphates in the clouds. When filtered into a bottle and examined chemically the sulphur particles are found to be about one twenty-five thousandth of an inch in diameter and appear in the ratio of one part acid to 1,000,000 parts of water. Their origin is uncertain but researchers believe that some issue from industrial chimneys.

Dust and most other particles are unsuitable as raindrop nuclei since they do not have the quality of attracting moisture as do sulphuric acid and sea salt, according to Mr. Bemis.

Ice movement: Long before Agassiz told a surprised world that great glaciers from the North invaded the United States thousands of years ago, geologists had known that ice moves. But HOW ice moves is a question natural scientists are still trying to answer.

While gravity is known to be the motivating force in ice flow, the nature of the movement is usually ascribed as being due to "regelation," which means that ice crystals rotate while melting; or to molecular readjustment, which causes gliding planes to form in the ice.

The newest approach to the problem is the application of a thin-section study such as that used in analyzing common rock, proposed by Max Demorest of Yale University. Since ice is technically a rock which appears in sedimentary form as snowbanks, in igneous form on lakes and ponds and in twisted metamorphic form in the lower part of glaciers, Mr. Demorest considers his procedure a logical one.

In his laboratory experiments carried on in temperatures below 20 degrees Fahrenheit, Mr. Demorest grinds pieces of ice with cloths of varying coarseness to a thickness of about 0.75 millimeter and mounts them on a polarized disk where he examines them under a miscroscope in polarized light. Study of the ice crystals may lead to determination of the nature of ice flow, he said.

Mt. Washington: Discovery of a pocket of soft sticky glacial till on top of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire supports the long-held belief of geologists that this peak was completely covered by ice during the last (Wisconsin) glacial stage some 25,000 years ago, Richard P. Goldthwait of Brown University reported to the meeting.

Pasadena Meeting

Subjects presented at the Pacific Division of the American Association as reported by Science Service include:

Big telescope: Completion of the 200-inch telescope to be erected on Mt. Palomar is in sight 13 years after Ellery Hale convinced the Rockefeller Boards of the feasibility of such an instrument. Recent difficulty caused by sagging in the great 17-foot disk of glass for the mirror has been overcome and the mounting of the telescope is now completed.

After five years of work on the mirror at Pasadena, more than four tons of glass have been removed and the glass has nearly reached the spherical surface which it must have before it is changed to a paraboloid by deepening the center concavity five-thousandths of an inch. It is doubtful whether the new instrument will be useful for photographing the moon or planets, due to the shakiness of the air, which destroys detail. Instead it will be used to study faint and distant galaxies and to analyze light received from the stars and planets.

Microscope: The electron microscope has the ability to do many more useful things than make a human hair appear as large as a California redwood. Some of the practical uses already made of this instrument reported by Otto Beeck are:

The investigation of industrial dust and smoke, comparison of artificial and natural fibers to the most minute detail, examination of metal surfaces and chemical solutions, and the study of how photographic grains are affected by different developers, which may possibly revolutionize the photographic industry.

Free Sound Movie

An astonishing device which can distinguish over 2,000,000 colors is featured in a 16-mm. colored sound movie recently released by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., for free distribution to organized groups, such as schools, colleges, civic clubs, industrial groups, camera clubs and natural science organizations.

The film, "Curves of Color," is a 10-minute short subject which tells the story of color for the lay audience and highlights include an enactment of the experiments performed by Sir Isaac Newton in discovering the visible spectrum and full-color scenes of plant and animal life. It will be sent to organized groups free of charge except for transportation costs.

Carlsbad Bats

It was a red letter day for cowboy Jim White, when, many years ago, he was amazed to see a black cloud rising from the deserts of New Mexico. Upon examination the "cloud" proved to be millions of bats issuing from the now famous Carlsbad Caverns.

Today's visitor to this national park is told all about the 12 species of bats which colonize the Caverns and which fly out each evening in a smoke-like column to eat several tons of insects within a radius of 50 miles.

The night flight begins about 30 or 40 minutes before dark and within an hour several million bats leave the Caverns. Heading first for the Black River six miles away to drink, they later spread out to forage and return to the Caverns about daybreak from all directions. The velocity of their homeward flight creates a vibration in their wings which sounds like the murmur of a distant waterfall and is frequently sufficient to awaken the occupants of the Government residential area near by.

Westinghouse

This Machine Assorts Atoms

Dr. J. A. Hipple, Westinghouse research physicist, connects the vacuum tube of his portable mass spectrometer, or atom sorter. This device can separate atoms of chemical substances by weight—a process of considerable value to natural science and industry. Atoms dash the length of the curved vacuum tube at a million miles an hour as the electromagnet enveloping the curved part of the tube bends the atoms around the corner. Paths of lighter atoms are bent more than heavier ones, so that various weights can be measured at the end of the tube.

Switzerland Reduces Army To Step Up Farm Production

BERN, Switz., July 3 (AP)—In the midst of Switzerland's busy farming season Generalissimo Henri Guisan has ordered the demobilization "for a prolonged period" of an undisclosed portion of the Army.

This was done "in consideration of the country's economic interests," especially agriculture.

Hitherto Switzerland's Army of about 500,000 has been fully mobilized. Troops now remaining on duty will be given shorter and less frequent leaves and those released will be recalled occasionally for brief training periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, July 3—The decision of the Swiss Government to effect a partial demobilization of the army of the republic is due to the fact that the Swiss authorities believe the maintenance of the Nation's agriculture is no less important for the independence of the country than the army itself.

It is in accordance with this policy that the Agricultural Section of the War Food Department has evolved the so-called Wahlen program, by which 100,000 men would be released from service for the purpose of returning to the land.

It was pointed out that there was no agricultural labor available in the ranks of industrial workers and it therefore devolved upon the peasants themselves and the co-operation of the army to get the vital agricultural work done.

The Swiss authorities have been grappling with a constantly increasing pressure on the food situation. Recently the Federal Government issued orders restricting the consumption of meat.

Further Cut Foreseen

Every Wednesday and Friday were declared meatless days, and the public was warned to prepare themselves for a possible meatless week or two every month. Chicken and rabbit are also forbidden on meatless days, but fish is permitted. Butcher stores must be closed on meatless days. Bread, milk, vegetables and potatoes are still unrationed.

Farmers felt the firm hand of the state when a commission was recently formed with power to confiscate cattle thought ready for market. The farmers are inclined to hold back such cattle in hopes of high wartime prices.

The price paid by the governing commission for the cattle is regulated according to the amount of expensive foreign feed the farmer must use instead of cheaper native feed. Farmers are forbidden to sell butter directly to the public. Prices on all farm products are carefully watched over by the state so that a rise which is not justified by increased production costs cannot take place.

Price Control Difficult

Although retail prices are adjusted by a special Government board, factors beyond their control tend to nullify results and make it appear doubtful if the Government can keep its promise that living costs will not soar to World War levels.

Present legislation requires dealers to observe officially regulated price standards unless their sources of supply make this practice impossible, under which circumstances they may petition for higher valutions. Thus the problem of averting sharp increases is traceable to producers who, in some instances, do not choose to promote equitable markets so long as pronounced shortages work to their advantage in the way of better prices.

Such is the situation in the case of pork, which has never recovered from demands made upon it last fall, when 10,000 prime hogs constituted the exchange medium stipulated by Germany in the barter for coal. Farmers benefitting from this scarcity have continued to disregard the Government's plea for moderation in the sale of swine, and, despite various regulatory measures whereby peasants are not allowed to sell their own butchered pork or to have dealings with other than authorized market owners, the crux of the matter eludes solution.

Virtual Boycott

Conditions were in this state when the authorities decided upon a more drastic plan to enforce co-operation from recalcitrant farmers. What in effect amounted to a Government boycott was imposed by forbidding any pork products to be sold, except sausage, for a fortnight. This was intended to restrict hog prices to a level corresponding more closely to officially determined figures.

The slight raise in the price of milk has been felt to be entirely legitimate and not the subject for discriminating action. Though the new quotation for molasses, which has doubled in price, cannot be viewed with the same equanimity, its high cost derives from imported American glucose used in the product's manufacture.

Hotels, with rates determined for them, have protested that upward trends in living costs make present tariffs inadequate to carry on profitably. This industry, suffering most from the war, enjoys slight opportunity to charge even the stipulated prices, since the greater number of guests in many hotels are Army people whose low room rentals causes owners to regard their business operations in the light of patriotic philanthropies.

Refuse Salvaged

In line with the authorities' energetic efforts to prevent prices from soaring are the equally important steps taken to insure adequate salvage of refuse. Regarded as a vitally needed practice to replenish domestic stocks, the Government has again issued an urgent comprehensive order to save all kinds of worn-out goods, tin cans, paper, cardboard boxes, rags, tooth paste tubes containing zinc, and even bones from which lime is processed, leaving a residue used for fertilizer. Collections are taken on certain days each week, this waste material being gathered by town trucks.

Gasoline restrictions have practically reduced all private automobiles to storage liabilities and even the Capital has so little traffic that streets may be crossed anywhere and not only at corners as formerly.

The new "Holzvergasser" (gas maker using wood) invented by a Swiss in Lucerne, is occasionally seen on military cars, its perpendicular tanks at either end of the gas tank.

However, this adaptability to changed requirements indicates the intention to rely on native products, native initiative. New undertakings give internal strength and cohesion.

Frequently dismayed with the turn of events, Switzerland nevertheless refuses to be discouraged even though "the country is encircled in an iron grip."

The Nation's relative well-being springs from an inner philosophy engendering hopefulness; a state of consciousness made possible by faith in the Government and complete approval of its methods designed towards greater thrift and supervision of prices.

New Submarine Rescue Device Has SOS Buoys and Diving Chamber

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 3 (AP)—A new submarine rescue method employing radio buoys which automatically flash SOS signals and a new type of steel diving chamber has been devised at Fort Rosecrans by Master Sergeant Frank Newton, Army ordnance expert and inventor.

Sergeant Newton displayed a design for a steel diving chamber, 30 inches wide and eight feet long, containing 20 cubic feet of pure oxygen compressed at 2,000 pounds pressure. There was lime in a separate perforated container to absorb exhaled carbon dioxide.

He said such a chamber is an improvement on the present diving bell because its two occupants could regulate oxygen pressure by valves to maintain surface atmospheric pressure at all times, thus enabling rapid ascent.

The present diving bell, he said, receives compressed air, not oxygen, through pipes from the rescue ship, and must ascend slowly through several decompression stages, after which those brought to the surface must enter a decompression chamber.

"I am willing to stake my rating and my entire Army career on my method's success," Sergeant Newton declared. "To prove my confidence, I would make the first descent myself, if the Navy provides me with the facilities."

The radio buoys, one forward and one aft, would be installed in the upper side of submarines under swinging hinged doors, Sergeant Newton explained. When a submarine descended to a pressure beyond safe limits, locking keys on the hatches would be released automatically, causing the buoys to go to the surface, each on a quarter-inch steel cable, unwinding to as much as 500 feet.

When the buoys broke to the surface, an oscillating radio device built into them would, with the pitching of the tide, send out SOS signals, Sergeant Newton criticized the present method of smoke bombs as having only visual, thus limited, value.

On arrival of a rescue ship, the oxygen cylinder would be guided to the rescue hatch by loops attached to the cable leading from the radio buoy.

New Senator

© Harris & Ewing

James O. Eastland

Of Ruleville, Miss., who recently succeeded the late Senator Pat Harrison in the Senate. Gov. Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi has called a special election for Sept. 23 to select a successor for the unexpired term.

U. S. Warning: Would Operate Cartridge Plant

By the Associated Press

Defense officials were represented authoritatively today as determined to prevent any interruption in ammunition production at the Western Cartridge Company's Alton, Ill., plant where a collective bargaining dispute has brought threat of a strike next Monday, July 7.

If necessary to avert a stoppage, official quarters believed that President Roosevelt would invoke his special constitutional or legislative powers and order the plant taken over.

Defense officials viewed the Alton situation with frank concern. The plant holds $8,468,000 worth of ammunition contracts, and only last Friday Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that ammunition production was far behind schedule.

Chicago—A conference committee representing Western railroads announced negotiations with two labor unions seeking wage increases and employment of additional men on diesel engines had "broken up."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen were seeking a higher basis for calculation of wages plus a 30 per cent wage increase. These and three other operating unions—the conductors, switchmen and trainmen—voted May 19 to demand a minimum increase of $1.80 a day for 350,000 members.

Cleveland—A majority of 2,800 Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers voted to strike at two plants of the White Motor Company which are making scout cars for the Army. No date for the strike was set. The union men have asked a wage increase of 10 cents an hour.

Washington—The Nation's 450,000 soft coal miners began a five-day paid vacation for the first time in history, but there was some question whether 150,000 of them employed in the South Appalachian field would return to work with the remainder July 8. The C. I. O. United Mine Workers have warned the Southern coal operators' wage conference that the men will not return to their jobs then unless the conference meanwhile signs a new two-year wage contract.

St. Louis — More than 1,500 American Federation of Labor construction workers, protesting against employment of WPA workmen at sub-union wages, remained away from their jobs at a $4,000,000 construction project at Jefon Barracks. No picket line was established, although the union's officials called the walkout a national test of the WPA employment question at issue.

Kansas City—A three-member Mediation Board considered the demands of Transcontinental and Western Air stratoliner pilots for increases of 25 to 30 per cent in their wages, which officials of the airline said averaged $9,100 a year for pilots and 3,300 for copilots. The high-flying pilots contend they should receive greater compensation because of the added responsibilities incident to high-altitude operations. Flight schedules have not been disrupted by the disagreement.

San Francisco — Approximately 2,800 employees went to work in 100 downtown San Francisco restaurants uncertain whether their pay was cut by a quarter or increased by a third—or neither.

The Culinary Employers Council representing most of the city's "name" restaurants reversed roles with labor last night and served notice a 25 per cent pay cut would go into immediate effect, to last until the unions agreed to negotiate a master contract.

The A. F. of L. culinary unions on the other hand demanded that the individual restaurants grant wage increases averaging 33⅓ per cent.

Trona, Calif. — The American Potash & Chemical Corporation plant, idle since March 14 because of a C. I. O. strike, reopened as 500 workers passed through a picket line, with 100 sheriff's special deputies maintaining order.

Seattle, Wash.—The A. F. of L.-affiliated International Longshoremen's Association was chosen overwhelmingly by stevedores at Tacoma, Port Angeles and Anacortes to be their bargaining agent.

The vote here was: 634 for the A. F. of L. union; 53 for the C. I. O.'s International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; at Tacoma 523 to 50; at Port Angeles 78 to 3 and at Anacortes, 33 to 0.

The election was supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

Vocational Training In U. S. Lauded by ILO

MONTREAL, July 3 (AP)—The International Labor Office, in a report on the world situation, said yesterday the United States has embarked on a big and varied program for expansion of vocational training and retraining.

"The actual execution of the program," the ILO said in a report entitled Labor Supply and National Defense, "has not made as much progress in some places as in others and therefore the general picture is still spotty."

However, the report continued, all sections of the country are "far more conscious of the issues involved in the training, retraining and up-grading of workers than ever before."

The 245-page volume was prepared by Pierre Waelbroeck, a Belgian citizen and Chief of the Employment and Labor Conditions Section, and Miss Elizabeth Mayer of New York. The ILO moved here last year from Geneva.

American Planes Sent to Suez Put Into Action in 11 Hours

AT THE SUEZ CANAL, July 3 (AP)—It takes six men roughly 11 hours to get one of the new American Tomahawk fighter planes out of its wrappings, assembled and ready for the take-off.

Down among the date palms of this great trade artery blue-gowned Egyptians heave ashore big cases from across the Atlantic. With the tassels of their red fezzes swinging rhythmically together, they chant an interminable refrain of ancient Egypt while handling some of the most modern machinery of the western world.

Water buffalo walk in endless circles turning a creaking wooden waterwheel within a few yards of the busy scene.

The Tomahawks travel in two cases, one containing the fuselage with a powerful engine already fitted; the other carrying the wings in one solid piece with retractable landing wheels built in. When opened, the cases look like a boy's model plane building set.

Each separate part stands ready and labeled according to a book of instructions. Fragile units are wrapped in paper or protected with layers of adhesive tape. Each part carries a little bag containing nuts and bolts needed to attach it to the rest. Smaller wooden boxes fastened to the floor of the crates hide guns, propeller blades, and accessories.

"They certainly know how to pack things over there," said an officer. "So far we have not had a single breakage."

While an American sergeant stood by ready with advice, Royal Air Force mechanics plucked the wings from a crate with a light crane and laid them flat on special trestles.

A second crane seized the fuselage with the engine and swung it lightly overhead, then lowered it into place. Rows of bolts were tightened and routine work of joining up wires fitting the propeller and testing the engine followed.

Then the Tomahawk taxied away to try out its armament.

There were six American experts working at this airdrome and others were elsewhere.

"We came over as trouble-shooters," explained a young Lieutenant from Seattle, Wash., "but there is not much trouble for us to shoot. Most of the snags have been ironed out now and the boys here are improving every day. Do they like Tomahawks? I'll say they do."

Technical advisers of aircraft corporations also are helping the RAF assemble and operate the new machines.

Wodehouse Held Too Jeevish In Radiocasts From Naziland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 3—The question raised in the House of Commons yesterday whether British subjects who radiocast under enemy auspices would be prosecuted under the Treachery Act as soon as they could be brought to justice adds emphasis to the adverse reaction provoked here by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's radiocasts to the United States from Berlin.

Editorially as well as in a number of letters to the press, exception has been taken to Mr. Wodehouse's obtaining release from internment on agreement to make "nonpolitical" radiocasts over German stations.

Two notable contributors to the discussion are the British authors, Mr. A. A. Milne and Mr. Ian Hay.

The postion of the British novelist and humorist particularly touches "The Drones Club," a society with great array of members drawn from all walks of life including many celebrities, and having as a requisite for membership administration of Mr. Wodehouse's work and ability to converse fluently in the whimsical manner peculiar to Wodehouse characters such as Bertie Wooster—"the young master" for whom the inimitable Jeeves used to shimmer in and shimmer out with all forms of sage advice and explicit instructions.

Comment on Pliability

Searching for reasons that might help explain Mr. Wodehouse's pliability under Nazi pressure Wodehouse fans today could read a letter in the Daily Telegraph from Mr. Milne which stressed from personal knowledge Mr. Wodehouse's "escapist" attitude to certain responsibilities.

Mr. Milne says: "Irresponsibility in what the papers called 'a licensed humorist' can be carried too far.

"Mr. Wodehouse has been given a good deal of license in the past, but I fancy now that his license will be withdrawn. Before this happens I beg him to surrender it of his own free will; to realize that though a genius may grant himself an enviable position above the battle where civic and social responsibility is concerned there are times when every man has to come down into the arena and pledge himself to the cause in which he believes and suffer for it."

Needs Adviser, Hay Says

Mr. Hay, however, took a more lenient view and says of Mr. Wodehouse: "He is an easygoing and kindly man, cut off from public opinion here and with no one to advise him; and he probably agreed to broadcast because he saw no harm in the idea, and because, after long captivity, he is thus enabled to resume relations with his friends of the English-speaking world.

"But one thing is plain. No word of his can help our cause and hardly any word fail to help the enemy. The broadcast must stop for the sake of our country and for sake of Mr. Wodehouse himself; for if he goes on he will lose every friend he has and their name is legion."

Said Wodehouse:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The controversial radiocast by P. G. Wodehouse, the British humorist, was recorded here by Columbia's shortwave listening station.

Mr. Wodehouse said in part:

"I have just emerged to the outer world after 49 weeks of civil internment in a German internment camp. The effects have not entirely worn off. I have not yet recovered the perfect mental balance which in the past has been so admired by one and all. It's coming back, mind you. Listen in a couple of weeks from now and you'll be surprised. But just at the moment I feel slightly screwy and inclined to pause at intervals in order to cut out paper dolls and fix curls in my hair, in such of my hairs as are still here. . . .

"Internment has been in many ways quite an agreeable experience. And there's a good deal to be said for internment. It . . . gives you time to catch up with your reading, and you manage to get a lot of sleep. The chief drawback here is it means you'll be away from home a good deal. . . . By the time I see my Pekinese again she will have completely forgotten me and will bite me to the bone, her invariable practice with strangers, and I feel that when I rejoin my wife I better take along a list of her instructions just to be on the safe side.

Young men starting out in life have often asked me, 'How can I become an internee?' Well, there are several methods. My own was to buy a villa on Le Touquet on the coast of France and stay there until the Germans came along. This is probably the best and simplest system. You buy the villa and the Germans do the rest.

Events on May 22

"At the time of their arrival I'd have been just as pleased if they'd not rolled up but they did not see it that way. On May 22 along they came, some on motorcycles, some on foot, but all evidently prepared to spend a long week end. The whole thing was really orderly and peaceful; Le Touquet has the advantage of being in a sort of backwater off the line of march. . . .

So the scene was not one of vulgar brawling. All that happened as far as I was concerned was, I was strolling along with my wife one morning, when she lowered her voice and said, 'Don't look now, but here comes the German Army.'

"And there they were, a fine body of men, rather prettily dressed in green and carrying machine guns. . . .

"Before I left Le Touquet for internment I had time to make careful note of the fact that the first thing that occurred to me was, 'Here at last is my chance to settle down and read the complete works of William Shakespeare.' It was a thing I'd been meaning to do many a time these last 40 years.'"

British Columbia Plans Tungsten Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—British Columbia has embarked on another significant venture in its already expanding production of war metals by planning construction of a small mill on the Red Rose tungsten property at Roche de Boule Mountain near Hazelton, B. C.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company—a British Columbia firm—intends to develop the scheelite ore deposits, following extensive diamond drilling done last year.

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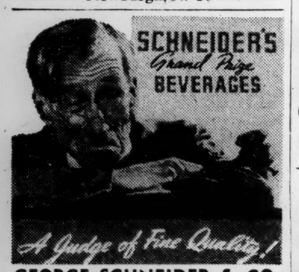

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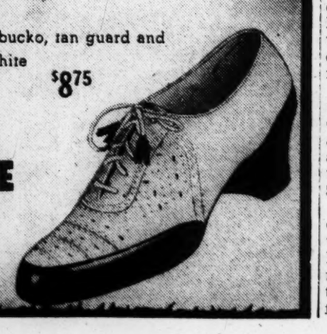

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U. S. Army Turns to Gliding To Learn Lessons of Crete

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 3—The first glider, it is believed, ever to wear Army colors—a sign, incidentally that the Air Corps is ready to learn the lessons taught by the invasion of Crete—was today being flown publicly before a pre-holiday crowd of gliding enthusiasts attending the National Soaring Contest at Harris Hill here. Pilot of the glider was, significantly, Maj. Fred R. Dent, Jr., of the Engineering and Research Department of the Experimental Laboratories of the United States Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. It is in these laboratories that the American answer to Crete's invasion must be worked out by Air Corps engineers.

Active participation by the Air Corps in gliding preceded delivery of the first sailplane by almost a month. Just preceding the National Soaring contest a group of six Air Corps pilots were given a three-week intensive course in gliding instruction at Harris Hill. Their instructors were members of the Elmira Area Soaring Corporation, which operates the national meet and is one of the few gliding instruction schools in the East.

First Hop at Elmira

The Air Corpt pilots flew solo and dual flights and acquired experience in winch-operated and airplane-towed takeoffs. Simultaneously another group of six Army pilots were given the same course at a depot in Joliet, Ill.

Major Dent yesterday made the first test hop in the Army's new sailplane at the Elmira Airport. He got off late in the afternoon with the assistance of an automobile-operated tow and circled the field a few times to get accustomed to the controls. Later the Army sailplane was towed by airplane up to Harris Hill for today's tests.

The glider is a two-place craft built by the Schweizer Aircraft Corporation, a local glider-building factory, operated by the Schweizer Brothers, Ernest and Paul. It is one of three that have been ordered by Major Dent for the Air Corps.

The Schweizer sailplane—there are also three of their two-place craft in the soaring meet—is a slim looking job of 52 feet wing span and an overall length of 25 feet. Its fuselage is of tubular construction and is fabric covered. The wing's leading edge is a metal-covered box spar and the trailing half is fabric covered.

Rush of Business

The brothers Ernest and Paul, who personally superintended the assembly of the sailplane at the airport, said they are considering wood and fabric construction in later models due to lack of metals because of the priority rulings in the aircraft industry.

In fact what amounts to a rush of business has struck Schweizer Brothers. In addition to the Army order for three sailplanes there are two on order by the Navy as well as several more private orders.

This indicates that both branches of the military services are paying attention to gliding. These orders amount to a substantial "backlog" in this industry where hand-building is the rule and sales are limited to enthusiasts—and enthusiasts purses.

It was learned from reliable sources that the brothers Schweizer also have blueprints locked up in their safe for an eight-place sailplane glider—a hint of the direction the present glider experiment may take. It was also learned that the sailplane industry had been circularized for a possible 20-place craft.

Meteorology Appreciated

In an interview earlier in the day Major Dent said the initial order of three sailplanes will be taken to Wright Field where the Air Corps engineers will formulate a program based on their gliding experience. After that the ships will be distributed to three Army training depots to carry out the program determined at Wright Field.

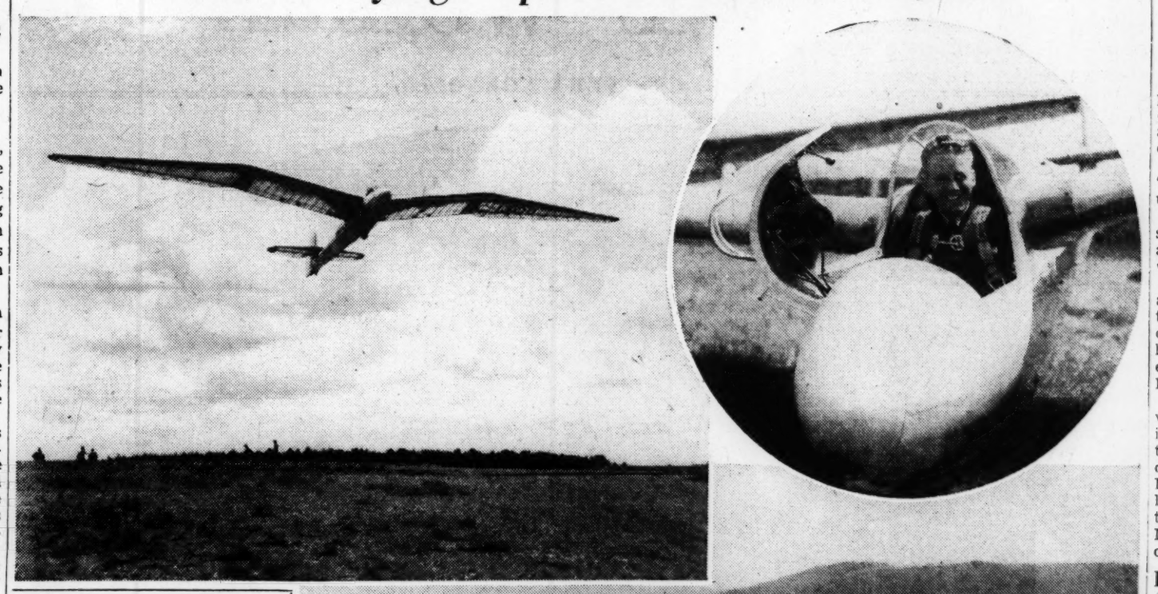
Major Dent said the three-week gliding course undertaken here had given the pilots who took it a profounder respect for meterology—which is glider pilots' meat and potatoes—and genuine repect for the piloting effort involved. They discovered, Major Dent said, that gliding and soaring require good handling of the control stick.

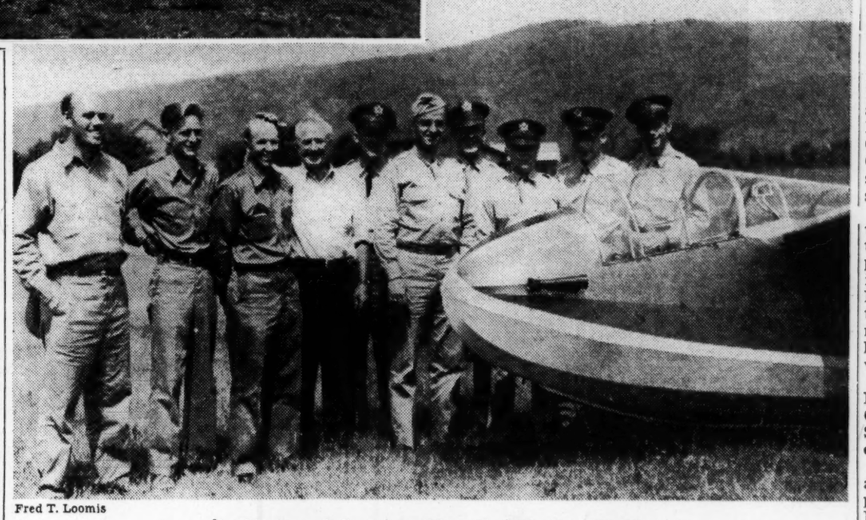
In line with the military tinge that glider piloting has taken during this meet, Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, head of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, at special exercises yesterday said he regretted the "utilitarian" trend which gliding has taken due to the national defense effort in the air. The exercises were part of the "Earl Southee" day in honor of Mr. Southee who directed the soaring meet for six years. He is now a regional official of the CAA.

General Connolly, who is overlord of gliding by virtue of this office, was flown from the airport in a two-place glider towed by a plane. The glider was then cut loose over Harris Hill.

The meet had its first good soaring weather yesterday. What may turn out to be the record distance flight of the 1941 meeting was made by Chester J. Decker, of Glen Rock, N. J., who landed near Wapping, Conn., just east of Hartford, after soaring for 225 miles in his Minimoa sailplane.

Motorless Flying—Sport and Defense Measure





Fred T. Loomis

At National Soaring Meet in Elmira, N. Y.

Upper left: High performance Minimoa sailplane on takeoff tow at Harris Hill, Elmira, where the National Soaring Meet is in progress. This ship piloted by Chester A. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., was rated the best glider in the country in 1936 and 1937. Upper right: Mr. Decker, who hopes also to pilot the winning ship in the 1941 championship. Lower, left to right: Parker Leonard, Osterville, Mass., Cape Cod gliding pilot and instructor of three-week soaring session; Ray Parker of California, instructor; John Robinson, Elmira, instructor; Jay Buxton, Elmira, instructor and Operations Director; Lieut. Claude L. Luke, Lieut. John T. Brennan, Lieut. Roger D. Bowen, Maj. Frederick R. Dent, Lieut. William A. Filer, Capt. Harris J. Lee.

Washington

Continued from Page 1

Department's united view and had his specific approval.

Indicative of the War Department's determination to be ready for action anywhere under any conditions, General Marshall stated that a number of new units such as armored divisions, parachute, ski and mountain troops, and anti-aircraft units have been formed as part of preparations to operate in any type of climate or terrain.

He said it is the War Department's intention to proceed with the training of annual increments of selectees and to replace those now on active service—especially the older men—as soon as the situation permits.

Eight-Fold Increase

The report showed that the Army has been increased eight-fold over a year ago, and comprises approximately 1,400,000 men. The ground forces in continental United States, he continued, form four armies of nine army corps and 29 divisions, and an armored force of 4 divisions, soon to be increased to 6. The Air Force includes 54 combat groups, whose initial equipment requirements will be met with stocks now on hand or on order.

The strength of the Army is now allocated approximately as follows: 456,000 men to the 29 divisions of the field army; 43,000 men to the armored force; 308,000 men to some 215 regiments or similar units of field and antiaircraft units, engineers, signal troops, etc.; 167,000 men in the Air Corps; 46,000 men manning harbor defenses; 120,000 in overseas garrison, including Alaska and Newfoundand; 160,000 to maintain and operate some 550 posts or stations, the supply depots, and ports of embarkation, and from 100,000 to 200,000 selectees under recruit training in the replacement training centers, General Marshall said.

Policy Rifts Ruled Out

General Marshall made a strong appeal that conflicts of judgment on foreign policy not be permitted to hamper the most efficient development of national defense.

"Differences of views regarding national policy should not, it seems to me, be permitted to obscure the facts relating to the preparation of the armed forces for service, which has been the purpose of our vast program of the past 12 months.

"When and where these forces are to serve are questions to be determined by their Commander-in-Chief and the Congress, and should not be confused with the problem of their readiness for service.

"All, it is believed, will admit that the time factor has been of dominant importance in the march of events since September, 1939, in the availability of materiel, in the effect of the complete readiness of huge, highly trained units for employment in chosen theaters.

"The materiel phase of our task is generally understood. The personnel phase is not, and it is here that legal limitations, acceptable at the time of their passage, now hamstring the development of the Army into a force immediately available for whatever defensive measures may be necessary."

Comes Close to Home

Strongly supporting General Marshall's estimate of the immediate gravity of the war as it affects the United States, Col. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, today told the 87 graduates of the Army Industrial College that the Russo-German conflict brings the war so close to America that "it would be close to home, even if we were back in the era of the catapult and the crossbow.

"There are still folks who see the war as something remote from America," he said. "How can anyone call the war 'remote' when our 3,000 miles of northern boundary separates us from a nation at war? How can anyone call the war 'remote' when the Bering Strait separates our own Alaska from another nation at war?"

Other defense developments today included the following:

Defense Taxes—The defense production of the House Ways and Means Committee is up to schedule.

A little more than two months ago the Treasury asked for $3,500,000,000 of new revenue and the new tax bill, completed today, is calculated to raise $3,504,400,000 in sharply increased levies as the citizens' first instalment on preparedness.

The additional taxes will be widely distributed but they will be very evident. They will affect the incomes of individuals and corporations, inheritances and gifts, and will fall upon the manufacture, purchase and even use of many articles and facilities of every-day life.

The bill will be put into legislative form shortly and will be ready to go before the House of Representatives in two weeks. It will probably be early September before it is passed.

In large degree the committee has passed over the suggestions of Leon Henderson, federal price administrator, and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of the Federal reserve system, that the excise levies be applied in a way which would discourage the purchase of consumer goods which compete with the production of defense goods.

Of the $884,200,000 of additional annual revenues sought by the House Committee through new or increased excise and miscellaneous levies, a survey indicated, $627,500,000, or 71 per cent, would be drawn from articles and services not in competition with defense production.

From the incomes of individuals who, according to latest Treasury estimates, will pay approximately $2,223,300,000 of taxes for this year under existing statutes, the Committee proposed new surtax schedules which would add $1,174,500,000 to this load.

Thus, $3,397,800,000 of the revenues with which the Government hopes to finance defense expenditures, two thirds with taxes and one third by borrowing, would come from the incomes of individuals.

Pre-payment—The Treasury has completed a program for the pre-collection of income taxes through the sale of tax anticipation securities and will announce the details soon. It has two purposes. One is to ease the taxpayer's burden by permitting him to anticipate his tax bill with systematic savings over a period of months, and the other is to bring the 1942 tax revenue into the Treasury prior to the regular collection date.

Defense Spending—The annual report of the Treasury vividly revealed the impact of the defense program.

During the fiscal year of 1941 the Government's expenditures totaled $12,710,000,000, or $3,712,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

The report shows that $6,048,000,000, almost half of the total expenditures, went for national defense.

The following table shows how 1941 fiscal operations dwarfed, by comparison, the same operations during the 1940 fiscal year:

(In millions of dollars)		
Item	1941	1940
Expense	$12.774	$9.665
Expense expend	6.047	1.558
Receipts	7.607	5.924
Net deficit	5.103	3.611
Public debt (June 30)	48.961	42.967

Knudsen Appeal—Whatever the expenditure to date, whatever the production effort, they are not enough yet "to stop the dictator," William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, declared in a July 4 statement.

Industry, labor, and government—"every American citizen"—must get behind the production effort, he said.

"We are not yet doing what we can do and what we must do," Mr. Knudsen complained.

Automobiles and Defense—Fewer new cars are going to be built this coming year and the OPM's request for a 20 per cent curtailment in production is only a beginning, Mr. Knudsen told the group of automotive manufacturers who met with him in Washington this week. The prospect is that the automobile firms will be asked to treble their role in the total defense production effort.

"Peace"—Isolationist Senators are continuing to aid the cause of the Hitler "peace" offensive, despite repudiations of any desire of a compromise peace both in London and in Washington.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, today urges President Roosevelt to make a new peace plea, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, contended that a negotiated peace would be the "quickest and surest way to defeat Hitler."

Changes Forecast in Russia

Continued from Page 1

waged against the Red Army's independence by Stalin's secret police.

The Army Given Power

The Army has gradually won the advantage as the danger of war to the Soviet Union increased. Step by step the "Political Commissars" were thrust into the background. Last August the Red Army won its biggest battle on the home front with the abolition of the Commissars. It is interesting to note that this coincides in time with the period whence Hitler in his recent statement on his reasons for attacking Russia dates the gradual deterioration in German-Soviet relations.

"Political Commissars" were first instituted by the Red Army during the civil war that followed the Revolution. Their job was to keep tab on officers of uncertain political antecedents whom the Reds at that time used because of their technical knowledge of warfare, but whom they could not trust.

After the civil war the "Political Commissars" gradually lost their authority and became sort of Marxist Army chaplains. But in June, 1937, directly after the execution of Marshal Tukhachevsky and seven other high officers, the "Political Commissars" were suddenly restored to importance.

These new "Political Commissars" were in reality police spies and informers sent to check up on the army's loyalty to the Stalin regime.

Power of Commissars

The organization of the Political Commissars paralleled that of the regular army. Each ranking officer had his corresponding political commisar and with a formal authority to make or countermand decisions equal to his own. This meant that in practice the Political Commissar, with the authority of Party and the secret police behind him was supreme. The regular officers were again reduced to the humiliating status of military technicians.

Some idea of the duties of the Political Commissar may be gained from the following quotation from the Red Army paper Red Star for April 12, 1937: "The Commissar will enter into all the affairs of the regiment and take part without exception in the elaboration of all orders issued by the regimental commander."

This marked the beginning of a period of purging and heresy hunting which left the Red Army leaderless and shaken and played serious havoc with Russia's security plans. A good commissar was expected to show results and if he failed to liquidate his quota of "counter-revolutionaries" he himself was liable to liquidation.

At the same time the system of dual authority led to the utmost confusion in military operations, as the Russians discovered to their cost in the Finnish war. Incidentally Russian prisoners reported numerous cases of Political Commissars mysteriously shot in the back during attack operations.

Opposition Grows

The concentrated opposition of the Red Army regulars was directed at one man, Lev Mekhlis, whom Stalin had appointed to head his network of Political Commissars, his chief qualification for the job being long years of obedient service to Stalin as editor of the official Communist daily, Pravda. In the end they forced the removal of this Stalin favorite long before the obnoxious political commissars were finally done away with.

In recent months the Red Army, has been struggling to remedy the damage done to it by the Kremlin politicians.

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, the present Commissar for War is a soldier raised in the Tukhachevsky tradition. He has introduced rigid army discipline with its severe system of penalties and all its outward forms of address and salutation. He has taken politics out of the army by abolishing the rights of the Communist Party organization within the Army to interfere or undermine the authority of the officers.

Like his close associates, the dashing Russian cavalryman, Marshal Semyon Budyonny, and Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, his predecessor as War Commissar, Marshal Timoshenko is an Army man first and foremost, who puts the safety of Russia before that of any political clique.

Army of Peasants

A native of Bessarabia, Marshal Timoshenko, like the vast majority of the men under him, is of peasant stock. For today as in 1917 it is the "peasants in uniform," uprooted from the soil, armed by the State against a foreign foe, that provide the motive force of social change, their inertia transformed into momentum.

Given a gun, many an earth-bent peasant for the first time lifts his eyes from the furrow to the wide horizon. For the first time he leaves the precincts of his native village and comes in contact with people with other backgrounds and ideas. The peasant in uniform begins to formulate and give utterance to the moods, interests, and desires of the inarticulate peasant mass.

That is why the Russian army, whatever the color of the hatband, Red or White, has always proved the bane of every Russian Government, Czarist or Stalinist.

For one of the sine qua non of autocratic rule in Russia has been continuation of peasant passivity. Paradoxically while the rulers feared and mistrusted their armies more than anything else, they could not afford to be without them because of the threat of foreign attack.

By arming the Russian peasant, this war, like the last, has placed the former Empire of the Czars in the crucible of history, to be melted down and cast into new mould. It is as though the vast inert mass of Russia had proved impervious to the milder social solvents used in other lands and only the white heat of conflict could liquefy the incrustations of tyranny.

Nazis Attack on Vast Front From Arctic to Black Sea

Continued from Page 1

perate attempts to break out of encirclements only to lose many times as many men as those taken prisoner.

German losses were termed "gratifyingly small," but no figures were given.

During the same period, it was said, 5,774 tanks, 2,330 guns, four armored trains and 4,725 planes were destroyed or captured.

Although no late details were available, Berlin advance units in the central sector were reported operating on the Minsk-Moscow highway. These units were reported last to have crossed the Berezina River on the way to Smolensk.

Dienst aus Deutschland, usually well-informed commentary, told its readers the German "speed troops" were "progressing in a dash past Lwow" and that the Pripet Marshes already had been left behind. These troops have as their objective, Dienst said, the Dnieper River and the city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

Hungarians Advance

Berlin sources said the Russian troops were not "evacuating" Galicia, but were being thrown out after heavy battles. Appearance of Hungarians, marching through Carpathian mountain passes into Galicia, has made the Russian position more critical, these sources said.

On the Baltic front commentators said the Germans had crossed the Dvina River leaving broken parts of Russian forces behind trying to break out of the Riga-Dvinsk-Tilsit triangle. This meant, the commentators said, that the most difficult terrain in that area had been overcome and Nazi forces were pouring into Estonia.

In the fourth German sector—Finland—the reported crossing of German and Finnish forces into Soviet Russia "shouldn't be underestimated," political circles said.

Authorities said they were unable to comment on Swedish reports that Murmansk, northern Russian port, already had been occupied by Nazi Alpine troops from Norway.

A High Command statement that German and Finnish forces had crossed the central and northern borders of the Russian-Finnish frontier was interpreted here to mean they had not yet reached the former Mannerheim Line, which now protects Leningrad, second largest city in the Soviet Union.

The Russian version of fighting in the far north was that Russian troops inflicted "a great defeat' on a hostile force of about two infantry divisions which opened an offensive against the Sredni Peninsula a communiqué said.

In the Kuolajärvi sector (on the Russian-Finnish border south of Mumansk, and the Karelian isthmus Russians said their troops successfully repulsed all enemy attacks.

Sifting the News

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Moscow contends that Nazi drives on both sides of the critical Pripet Marsh area have been slowed down, while the Germans tell of Red Armies trapped, smashed and captured east of the marshes. On the surface, these statements appear to be in sharp disagreement, yet they both may be true.

Accepting at face value the Nazi version of 100,000 Red soldiers and a vast booty in tanks taken in the Bialystok trap, east of the marshes, it does not necessarily mean collapse of the Russian center. If the Russians are correct in stating that Nazi panzer spearheads eastward of Minsk have been stalled, and that the German advance through the Lwow-Luck gateway to the Ukraine also has been halted, some sort of stabilization of the front on the so-called "Stalin Line" may be possible.

That line follows the general course of the old Russian frontier of two years ago, before the buffer defenses in Poland, the Baltic States and Bessarabia were erected. It is reported to be fortified in depth, and only in the Minsk-Smolensk area has it yet been pierced so far as either Russian or German claims indicate.

There is another aspect to the German claim of 100,000 Red troops captured in the Bialystok trap. Estimates as to the number of Russian troops in that trap, the exact nature of which has never been quite clear, have run from 300,000 to 500,000. These estimates did not seem credible; but if they were accurate the bulk of the armies in the trap may have escaped.

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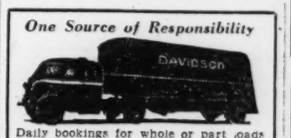
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 3, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Wide World

Members of a company of the Women's Mechanized Transport Corps, recruited in England, shown repairing army cars at Cairo. Fifty-one girls from the British Isles, specially trained, are now engaged in the maintenance and repair of vehicles in Egypt. They also lend a hand at first aid. Photo passed by the British censor.

Wide World

The women of China are fighting for their country on many fronts. Here a young member of the Women's War Area Service Corps is shown preaching to peasants the full meaning of resistance to the Japanese and the importance of complete co-operation with the National Government.

Australian Women Take Real Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

Australian women are rapidly becoming an important part of the country's "man-power" in this war. In Sydney, recently, 2,000 women in uniform paraded through the city streets, and a few days afterwards the Governor, Lord Wakehurst, took the salute from 4,000 of them in Centennial Park.

The activities of these women spread far beyond the important, but unspectacular, work in soldiers' canteens and rest rooms. Today in Sydney there are women motorcycle messengers attached to the National Emergency Services, there are National Emergency Women Ambulance Drivers, a Women's National Defense League Transport Section, a Women's Emergency Signaller's Corps, a Women's Royal Naval Auxiliary Service and a Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

There was a call recently for women prepared to go to Melbourne to the W. A. A. F. Depot, and today there are 30 airwomen there. They serve as ground wireless operators and teleprinters. Wireless operators must be able to transmit and receive 20 words a minute, and teleprinters to type at a minimum speed of 50 words a minute. When the girls reach the Air Force standard of proficiency, they will be paid at the rate of 5/8 a day for wireless operators and 5/- a day for teleprinters. Quarters and rations are provided or a living allowance is made.

These girls, for all their good looks, are no glamour girls. They train and work hard. Their day begins at 6:30 a. m., breakfast is at 7:15 a. m., and first parade (squad drill) at 8 a. m. Training in wireless and teleprinter work follows.

Members of the Women's Emergency Signalling Corps, from which some of the W. A. A. F.'s graduated, have been responsible for training some of the men the women will now relieve. It was stated recently that members of the Corps have given instruction to more than 2,000 men of the services, and have helped to train more than 90 per cent of the men who have passed tests similar to those given members of the W. A. A. F.

There have been no half measures about the eagerness with which women have entered into war work in Australia.

Sunday Sun, Sydney

The defense activities of Australian women today go far beyond work in canteens and rest rooms. Here, for instance, is one of the women motorcycle messengers now attached to the National Emergency Services of New South Wales.

© The British Power Boat Company; © Topical, London

Top—For the first time in British history, women are being employed in the construction of high-speed craft. Here you see girls at work in the boat shop of the British Power Boat Company. The girl in the inset is screwing seam battens to a boat. Below—Indian women, both in India and in England, are taking an increasingly active part in Britain's war effort. These two, in their tin hats and saris, are members of an ambulance unit started by Mr. Dorai Ross, one-time merchant and rubber planter in the Straits Settlements. The personnel is drawn from Indians resident in London. This is said to be one of the most efficient units in England.

Charlotte Crosby

American women today are training for active work in civilian defense. At the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School they are learning to become fire-fighters, air-raid wardens, radio operators, and motor mechanics. Mrs. Pat Washington (left), a member of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry in England, is an instructor at the School. Miss Natalie Hays Hammond (right) is Commandant.

Girls Don Trousers and Tools And Help Build War Craft

By Arthur Lamsley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In an old English mansion situated in nine acres of gardens and woodland in the New Forest, Hampshire, British girls and young women are learning to build high-speed craft for the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force.

Never before have women done this work. In fact, until Hubert Scott-Paine, the famous naval architect and chairman of the British Power Boat Company, of the newly formed Canadian Power Boat Company, and of the recently constructed Power Boat Company Section of the Electric Boat Company, Bayonne, N. J., U. S. A., started this scheme in 1939, no one in the motorboat industry had thought it possible to use women in any capacity other than as cleaners or clerks. After twelve months, the enterprise proved an unparalleled success.

It was decided that women could not be trained adequately in the factory without injuring essential wartime production. The problem was overcome with the purchase of Marchwood House as a training center. From its inception it has been a notable success. Actually 98 per cent of the girls and women have passed out into the workshops as invaluable workers in an industry which is proving of great assistance in the war-winning efforts of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

This training center for women workers in boat-building is the first of its type in England. A batch of fifty students is taken for each course. The students, many of whom are the daughters of service men, spend the first few days in becoming acquainted with each other and with the life of their new surroundings. Then the classes are formed, consisting of training in woodworking, sheet metal work, machine shop work, assembly of electrical components, brush painting and varnishing, building of small dinghies, and later, after much experience is gained, working upon high-speed motor craft for the RAF and Motor Torpedo Boats for the Admiralty.

The course lasts two months. The final examination is written, oral, and practical, including the reading of blueprints and a comprehensive trade test. Diplomas are awarded to all successful students. It has been found that after three weeks some of the smarter girls are capable of doing light production work.

When at work in the factory the girls wear green trouser-overalls and berets and light gray woolen blouses, two sets of which are given to each student free.

'You'll Be Game as Your British Sisters,' Says Gracie Fields

By Gertrude Michalove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

"You'll probably scream and say 'it can't happen here,' but if it does, you American women will stick the old chin out and take it as your British sisters do overseas."

That is what British comedienne Gracie Fields believes of American women—in case the United States should suffer the same fate as Britain. But what does she think of British women and the way they are taking the war? Said she: "The British women are tougher than the men. They can take the nerve-wracking hours in the shelters better. It's the women who often tell the men to 'pipe down and be quiet' during the terror of air raids."

Miss Fields, who is noted as "the million dollar a year comedienne" in Britain, has, since last June, been singing her songs and entertaining thousands throughout the United States for the benefit of British war relief. Before that she was doing the same thing in England and in France.

Proud of Her Kinswomen

Miss Fields herself is an excellent illustration of the spirit of British women. She's proud of the mettle her kinswomen are showing, their acceptances of conditions, their sacrifices, their faith in a British victory. "I'm not good at knitting," she said. "God gave me a voice, and I'll use that to bring in the dollars to help the poor ones bombed out of their homes."

Miss Fields closed her second American tour for this cause with a program in San Francisco on May 14. It was her third appearance in the Bay City in the past few months, and it was reported that through her programs $21,000 had been raised in San Francisco. Her voice truly has been golden in her efforts to help bomb victims. According to estimates, she has raised almost a million dollars for British war relief.

While she has been gathering in the shekels for her native land, Miss Fields has become quite an airwoman. She has been that busy touring. "Why," she said, "I almost feel like a pigeon, using the planes so much—up in the air six hours or so at a time. But," she added in her gay Lancashire manner, "I'm not dropping bombs; I'm dropping songs."

All proceeds from Miss Fields' tours have gone to British war relief. Just for her final concert in San Francisco she asked that a percentage go to the orphanage which she started 12 years ago in England. This orphanage is truly a haven now—a refuge for youngsters away from the city.

Miss Fields' orphanage was started 12 years ago in a home she had by the sea. "We started with 10 children of variety artists," she said, "and now there are 30." Since the war, the British comedienne explained, the orphans have been moved from the coastal home further inland. She was delighted with news from the matron that the children were well situated in their new home and that the gardens there were very beautiful.

Now that Miss Fields has wound up her extensive touring in the United States for British war relief — sometimes making two appearances a day—is she going to stop? Not Gracie Fields, who sang for the British Tommies in the last war when she was 16.

She'll Keep Singing

"I'll keep singing for my country until the war is over," the British entertainer declared. The woman who has brought laughter and light hearts to scores of people throughout the world shook her golden head. "It seems to me," she added, "that there hasn't been a break for me since the last war. Britain, you know, has many hospitals filled with victims of the first World War, and I always have visited the shell-shocked and wounded men in these veterans' hospitals. I suppose I'll have lots more work to do."

The British comedienne made her debut on the stage at the age of seven, when she entered an amateur contest in her home town. She sang with juvenile troupes which traveled around with chaperones, but when she was fourteen, Gracie's practical mother put a stop to that. She told her daughter that it was all right to sing, but "you might lose your voice." So to the cotton mill Gracie went, to work as a winder. "But I got the sack," she laughed, "because I sang too much while the others were winding; I didn't wind enough."

When Miss Fields made her first big success in London, she played in one production for six and a half years. But that was like a family play anyhow, she explained, for her two sisters, her brother, her husband, and his brothers were in it.

Though her golden voice has yielded her salaries not rivaled by many women or men, Miss Fields never has taken singing lessons. When she had the time, she didn't have the money, and when she had the money, she didn't have the time. Her performances range from classical selections to the most amusing songs in dialect, in what is truly her inimitable manner.

Sang for the Tommies

Miss Fields was in France for four months prior to the fall of the republic. She sang for the British Tommies there, and she also sang in concerts. Miss Fields said she made so many one-night stands she didn't have a chance to get her laundry done, and so she had to do it herself as she went from place to place. She got to the edge of the Maginot line. Miss Fields said they were bringing down planes on reconnaissance flights at the time and she never knew when bombs might be dropped. But she said she got so accustomed to the air raid warnings that she didn't pay much attention to them while she was singing.

Gay splashes of wit and occasional breaks into her comic dialect numbers colored the interview with Gracie Fields. But before it was closed she declared: "If we win—and we must win—you can lay a pretty good share of the victory to the staunch British women."

Women of India Are Organizing War Services and Raising Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Modern Indian women are eager to do war work of the most active kind. Air-raid precautions are being taken in big cities, such as Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore, and Indian women have been learning fire-fighting and volunteering as air-raid wardens. Some have come forward to drive ambulances and messenger cars, and many have been attending gas and first-aid classes. Emancipated women who have had A. R. P. training go to the secluded women and show them what they should do in their homes, should air raids ever come to India.

In England, Indian women have done well in the London blitz as members of an Indian ambulance unit. This marks progress for Indian women since the last war, when the great majority remained in seclusion, ignorant of the outside world. The new position of Indian women was emphasized at a meeting in London when Mrs. S. Lall, wife of the Acting High Commissioner for India in England, spoke on the war work of Indian women. She described their interest in public affairs, and especially in postwar reconstruction. In India, women leaders such as the Maharanee of Travancore, who is prominent in the national council of Women in India, have been talking in the same way.

Indian women are helping in the war with both work and money. They are giving their jewelry and silver ornaments for the relief of war suffering. The Silver Trinkets Fund, started in June, 1940, by Lady Linlithgow, wife of the Viceroy of India, has just reached £15,000. These gifts represent an important sacrifice on the part of Indian women, for family savings are often invested in the form of silver ornaments, and a woman loses some of her feeling of financial security when she gives up her ornaments. In addition, Indian women have been generous in their donations to war funds and charities.

A Women's Voluntary Services organization has been formed in India to work on similar lines to the W. V. S. in England. It goes further, however, in giving its members training in clerical and first-aid work. There are also various local women's organizations for war work. The Bombay Women's Auxiliary Corps was founded as early as April, 1939. In addition to providing comforts for Indian troops, it looks after their families. Its members gave hospitality to the Australians as they passed through Bombay. A somewhat similar organization in Calcutta is the General War Committee. Many Indian women are training as auxiliary nurses, both for civil defense and for work in military hospitals. In Madras they number 1,500.

The ladies of Indian royal families are active supporters of war work. The Maharajah of Mysore raised funds for war purposes by putting a Messerschmitt on exhibition and charging an anna (about two cents) entrance fee. His young wife, the Maharanee, was the first visitor with a contribution of 1,600 annas. The Princess of Berar, wife of the heir apparent of Hyderabad, has led the women of her State in war work. The Begum of Boopal organized an exhibition of comforts which was attended by 15,000 secluded women.

G. D. S.

California Women Drill For Defense Work

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

A retired army colonel is drilling West-Coast women for civil defense jobs—in case America is attacked.

As commander-in-chief of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps of America, Dr. John William Colbert already has enrolled more than 3,000 women in his semi-military organization. The corps now is operating in more than 20 California communities, but Dr. Colbert considers this only a beginning. He hopes to see his corps spread over the United States.

Infantry drill is a mandatory exercise for all his recruits, prescribed to instill discipline and co-ordination for their twice-weekly training sessions. Corps members—female citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 who enlist for one year—are put to work on a curriculum of practical defense subjects, including first aid, motor mechanics, ambulance, motorcycle and truck driving, gas-mask drill, military economics, map reading, wireless telegraphy, target practice, physical conditioning, and fire and air warden work.

"It is intended," explains Dr. Colbert, "that each unit shall belong to the community in which it is organized, and shall be available for any type of defense work. It is hoped that each community will be able to provide at least one ambulance for its own unit."

The corps operates on a small budget. Strictly a volunteer outfit, it has no salaries and no assessments. The only cost to members, Dr. Colbert says, is for uniforms, and these may be made at home.

Building Home Happiness

In a series of six articles by Jessie Wiley Voils, beginning Friday, July 11, the hidden reefs on which marriages are sometimes shipwrecked will be understandingly pointed out. These articles will be constructive in approach. They will describe the most usual marital difficulties as revealed in the Domestic Relations Court of a large American city. Each article will discuss one or more basic problems of married life.

Readers of the Today's Woman page are invited to send in letters of constructive advice based on actual past experience and describing solutions arrived at. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. After the entire series of articles has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

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AT 5 AND 10¢—DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

U. S. Memorandum to Uruguay Hails Policy of Co-operation

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Following is the text of a memorandum from the United States to Uruguay as made public here yesterday by the State Department after its release in Montevideo:

The Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America desires to inform His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay of the gratification with which the Government of the United States has learned of the views of the Government of Uruguay as communicated by Dr. Guani in his memorandum of June 21, 1941.

The Government of Uruguay has once again lighted the way toward a constructive and practical co-operation between all of the American republics at this moment which is more critical than any which has transpired since the achievement of their independence.

A black night of fear and destruction and organized murder has engulfed almost all of Europe and a great part of the rest of the world. Aggression without comparison in history for its deliberately planned frightfulness has annihilated the independence of one country after another. The right inherent in every man and woman to worship God has been ruthlessly and methodically destroyed. The culture of centuries, the cultures from which every one of the American nations has derived its own national inspiration, have not only been temporarily blotted out, but an endeavor is being made to extirpate them forever. No country anywhere, today, is secure from this unmasked lust for power and loot which has no limit but domination of the entire world.

In view of this situation, the Government of Uruguay addresses itself to the other American republics urging positive implementation of the policy of hemisphere solidarity already unanimously adopted by the American nations at previous inter-American conferences.

Uruguay recalls that its great liberator Artigas, over a hundred years ago, recognized the common interests of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and suggested the undertaking of an offer of reciprocal and mutual assistance. Uruguay recollects that during the World War of 1914-1918 it adopted, long before its general acceptance in this hemisphere, the policy that any act susceptible of affecting adversely the rights of any nation of the Americas should be considered as constituting an offence committed against all the American nations, and should bring about a uniform and common reaction.

Pursuant to this policy, Uruguay declared in 1917 that it would not treat as a belligerent any American country which, in defense of its own rights, should find itself in a state of war with nations of other continents. Finally, Uruguay recalls that the policy of solidarity which it espoused twenty-five years ago has now been accepted by all the other American countries in a series of inter-American instruments and, therefore, inquires of the other American republics, whether, in their judgment, the moment is not opportune to give new content and definition to the policy of inter-American solidarity.

The Government of the United States welcomes the opportunity afforded by the initiative of the Government of Uruguay briefly to restate the policies which it is presently pursuing.

In the first place, the Government of the United States has considered it axiomatic that the security of each of the American republics was dependent upon the security of all. It was for this simple basic reason that it whole-heartedly supported at Buenos Aires, Lima, Panama and Havana the several agreements to make inviolate the peace, security and territorial integrity of the Americas.

In the second place, the President of the United States has frequently declared, the last time formally before the chiefs of mission of the other American republics in Washington on May 27 last, the unshakable determination of the United States to give aid to whatever extent and in whatever quantity may lie within its power, to countries prepared to resist the forces of aggression. The Congress has passed legislation to enable the transfer of equipment and supplies to such countries, and practical assistance on a stupendous scale is now being furnished.

In pursuance of these two policies, the one of hemispheric solidarity, the other of aid to countries resisting aggression—but both of them with one end in view, namely, the security of the Western Hemisphere—the Government of the United States has offered and extended co-operative assistance of various types to the other American republics. The economic and financial resources of the United States, the naval and air base facilities acquired from Great Britain and from Denmark, and military and naval matériel have been made available to all the American republics on the fullest co-operative basis for the common defense of the New World.

Equally significant of the desire and purpose of the United States to afford the greatest possible opportunity for realizing to the full the principle of hemispheric solidarity and defense, there was incorporated in the Neutrality Act of 1939 a provision excepting, subject to certain conditions not here important, American States from the operation of the act when engaged in war against a non-American State or States.

The safety of the Americas hangs in the balance today. Constructive and far-sighted action now on the part of all the American republics acting together will ensure the preservation for future generations of those liberties and other blessings which our forefathers so laboriously gained.

The Government of the United States welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the present initiative of the Government of Uruguay, and earnestly hopes that it may secure the common approval of the governments of all of the American republics.

Department of State,
Washington, July 1, 1941.

Seaway Tied to Power Policy

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The New York State Power Authority said today its plan to distribute power generated under the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power development was fully in accord with "the established national power policy."

In a statement filed with the House Rivers and Harbors Committee the Power Authority charged that any attempt to raise the question of ownership of the power in connection with seaway legislation "would seem to be injected with the intent of obstructing the early initiation of the project.

"The national power policy itself as determined by Congress and as administered by its various Federal agencies expressly recognizes the special rights and interests of the States in their water power resources," said the statement presented by James C. Bonbright, Chairman of the Power Authority.

Since the greatest market for St. Lawrence power would be in New York, the Power Authority said that "it would seem to be entirely in line with national power policy to place the custody of the St. Lawrence power project in the hands of the accredited agency of the State under whatever terms are required to protect national interest."

A shortage of powe ressential to defense industries already exists in the Buffalo-Niagara and St. Lawrence areas of New York, Mr. Bonbright said, and warned that any attempt to meet this shortage with steam power plants would "run into a bottleneck situation," because of difficulties in obtaining turbines.

Mr. Bonbright was called as a witness yesterday after William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, had urged the Committee to approve the seaway legislation to eliminate a "bottleneck" in Great Lakes transportation and provide shipbuilding facilities and power essential to national defense.

Another Great Lakes Mayor, Carl F. Ziedler, of Milwaukee, told the Committee that "every city in Wisconsin" wanted the "bottleneck" of the St. Lawrence removed.

Like Mayor Jeffries, he predicted development of the seaway would result in widespread economic benefits and would provide important assistance to the national defense program, especially in making available additional shipbuilding facilities.

Striking at opponents of the seaway, Mayor Ziedler said, "It ought to be recognized that the Great Lakes cannot be considered a private pond for the operation of any type of limited commerce. The Great Lakes must be opened up for the entire Nation."

The committee called William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York today to give further testimony in support of the seaway.

Anti-Nazi Clashes Spread in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 3 (AP)—Shops owned by reputed Axis sympathizers were stoned in Montevideo yesterday, in repercussions of the shooting of pro-British demonstrators in a street fight with pro-fascists at Durazno June 29.

Durazno itself was quiet under guard of troops and order was restored in the provincial capital of Trinidad, where tear-gas was sent after the looting of stores and burning of merchandise.

The capital's shops were stoned by students who went on strike in protest against the shooting, in which one pro-British demonstrator was killed and seven were wounded.

The Central Federation of University Students of Uruguay announced that its members would not return to school until the Government closes the pro-Nazi newspaper Libertad, until the paper's director, Alejandro Kayel, is stripped of the legal immunity he enjoys as a member of the National Chamber of Deputies, and until all professors of Nazi and Fascist tendencies are removed from school faculties.

Musicians' Union Aids U. S. and British Defense

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Musicians of the American Federation of Labor said today it had purchased $50,000 each of American and Canadian defense bonds, had donated $5,000 to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, and had sent an equipped ambulance and an ambulance trailer to London organizations.

British to Speed News Censorship

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Senior officers of the Admiralty, Army and Air Ministries have been assigned to the Ministry of Information to expedite the censorship of war news, it was announced today.

The officers will pass on all subjects except those involving highest policy. Such subjects would be referred directly to the heads of the three service ministries, it was said.

The assignment follows a series of conflicts between the MOI and service ministries. The MOI has felt censorship judgment should be its prerogative while the services regard the MOI as a mere agency to distribute their information.

Bruce Lockart, author of "British Agent," has been appointed Deputy Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs to advise the MOI on news concerning foreign relations.

Poof! And $3,500,000 Burns Up Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Celebration of the Fourth of July will cost about $3,500,000 in fireworks alone.

The Commerce Department estimated that the celebration material to be burned this holiday will include $2,750,000 of American-made fireworks and about $750,000 of imported fireworks—mostly from China and Japan.

Next year, however, the Department warned, defense priorities may limit the demestic fireworks.

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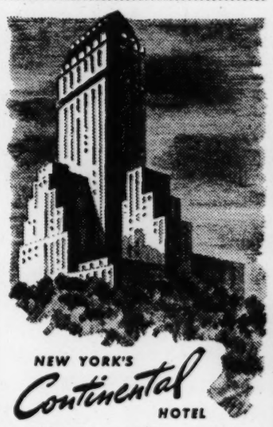

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The Home Forum

Fire and the Ring

WHY THIS SEEMS worth telling, I do not know. It may be worth setting down because here was an echo of a vanishing era. Or, because it clings so in my thought, there may be in it some deeper significance than I have found. What happened was slight, and why it should dwell in my memory still puzzles me.

And so Stan Willis was puzzled faintly, searching out that stone in the forge yard, with exploring feet kicking aside the cultch of years, moving and tossing aside old iron. Then, as he uncovered a section of this granite ring, bone-white still from forgotten fires, he grunted in satisfaction and completed the clearing of this round, flat stone with its pierced center.

"'Most forgot it," he said. "Haven't shrunk a tire for years."

* * *

And we watched, the three of us—old Chad Stewart in neat black, Pete Eliades with hands rammed deep in blue overalls, myself—while Stan went in and trundled out through the dark door of the forge a broad iron tire, rolling it hooplike and clanging it down upon this granite ring. It settled with a muffled, diminishing bell note. There was a dwindling northeaster of June on, and Willow Run was noisy again behind the shop; the stone darkened already under the thin drizzle. Old Chad chuckled, shook his gray head. This went to show you how times changed.

"When I had my shop, over'n Medbury," he said, "I'd have a dozen, of a Saddy afternoon."

Stan said: "Them was the days, Chad."

* * *

And that was the note, a muffled bell tone from the receding past. Old Chad was philosophical, perched gingerly on a sawhorse. Now we rode on air; old times, it was iron. We wouldn't believe it, but he'd even seen rubber tires on a mower. Fact. Up Racketbow Road. Pete Eliades perked his dark head, his quick Greek eyes twinkling.

"I got dose myself," he confessed. "Wheels off a old Ford. Easy riding. You be surprise."

Chad muttered: "Soft." His eyes followed Stan, now rolling out the wheel, heavy and huge, from an old tipcart that had, for years, stood unusued in Pete's barnyard. Half the spokes and part of the rim were new, and the fresh sawn oak was gleaming and white. Chad Stewart ran his wrinkled hand over that, said softly: "That's noble wood, oak. It'll last your time, Pete."

Pete laughed: "Like iron, heh?" and the silver drizzle thinned and dripped from the pointed willow leaves as we watched Stan perform his mystery.

* * *

There was about this a hint of a ritual, a formal ceremony handed down through countless years. Stan brought kindling broken in short lengths—light boxwood and a panel from an old sleigh; this he built carefully about the tire, leaning it inward, leaning it outward, adjusting and adding until the iron ring was hidden under a circular tenting of wood. And then from the thick-littered floor under the planer and bandsaw, in the loft above the forge, he brought heaped boxes of clean oak shavings, crisp, curling, the color of clear honey. In these he buried the kindling. So the ring was built. Now the blower droned at the forge, and Stan bustled back and forth with glowing shovels of coals. With these he sprinkled the ring.

The shavings, the light wood smoked and flared; there were the small mouthing noises of fire, the sweet and pungent smell of blue wood smoke eddying, rising, curling. The fire waxed, and the smoke twisted inward and rose in a wispy spiral that thinned as the fire took hold. Rising heat from the flames beat through the misty coolness; old Chad moved back his sawhorse, never taking eyes from the flame.

"You take a good Saddy, and I've had a dozen. All kinds. Cart wheels. Buggy wheels. Big ones on the bottom, then small ones, a pile as high's your waist. And wood! No liddle kindling sticks, but a half cord of chestnut. Man, you touch her off and you couldn't get within a rod of her. Singe your eyebrows, it would."

* * *

Stan wiped black hands on his plaid shirt, said: "Chestnut was good wood, Chad. Can't get it now." The swift fire was clear coal, now; across the ring the green willow leaves wavered and swam as though seen through clear running water; overhead the white willow leaves tossed and spun in the updraft. Pete Eliades murmured: "When I was a boy, in the old coundry—," and old Chad nodded as Pete's hands sketched a Greek smithy. It was universal, this; as always one felt, here at the forge, a deeper undercurrent. Now the watched coals crumbled and Stan heaped them closer about the iron ring, his shovel ringing, his face fire-red. Fire worked its age-old mystery on iron. And now, as the coals shrank, and the fine, fluffy ash was caught up swirling among the white leaves, we saw the iron within the fire. Gone was its cold blackness; now this iron ring was a red beyond cherry. It pulsed and lived; color rippled and ran through the ring like a current; it was rose-white, it was the deep purple of an autumn hillside, and there was in it that pure rippling flare of red that runs before a stormy sunrise. You had the sense of seeing into the heart of the iron, of seeing a hidden and unguessed quality awakened and revealed by this blending of wood and fire and iron. And now, a little apart, Stan laid flat the wheel, slid stray bits of timber under the rim.

"You figure she's ready, Chad?"

"I figure," judged Chad, "you can twitch her out. With a real fire you'd have her spitting white sparks. But you can take her."

* * *

Stan grinned, winked, handed me long tongs. We gripped the glowing tire, felt heat beating in waves, lifted it, walked off. Over the wheel we lowered slowly, carefully. "Easy on your side. Up. Now." Stan tapped the glowing ring; it slid and settled over the oak rim. Smoke curled from the clean oak, and a running flicker of white flame hovered over it. Pete had brought dripping buckets from the Run; now Stan went swiftly about the ring, and the iron hissed and dulled and steam rose in puffs. The iron glowed dull red again as the hidden heat beat through; Stan quenched that, too, rubbed his forehead with a plaid sleeve. Now he went about the rim, tapping it again and again, and now it rang with a deeper and changed note.

"Tight," he told Pete. "You won't lose that in a hurry."

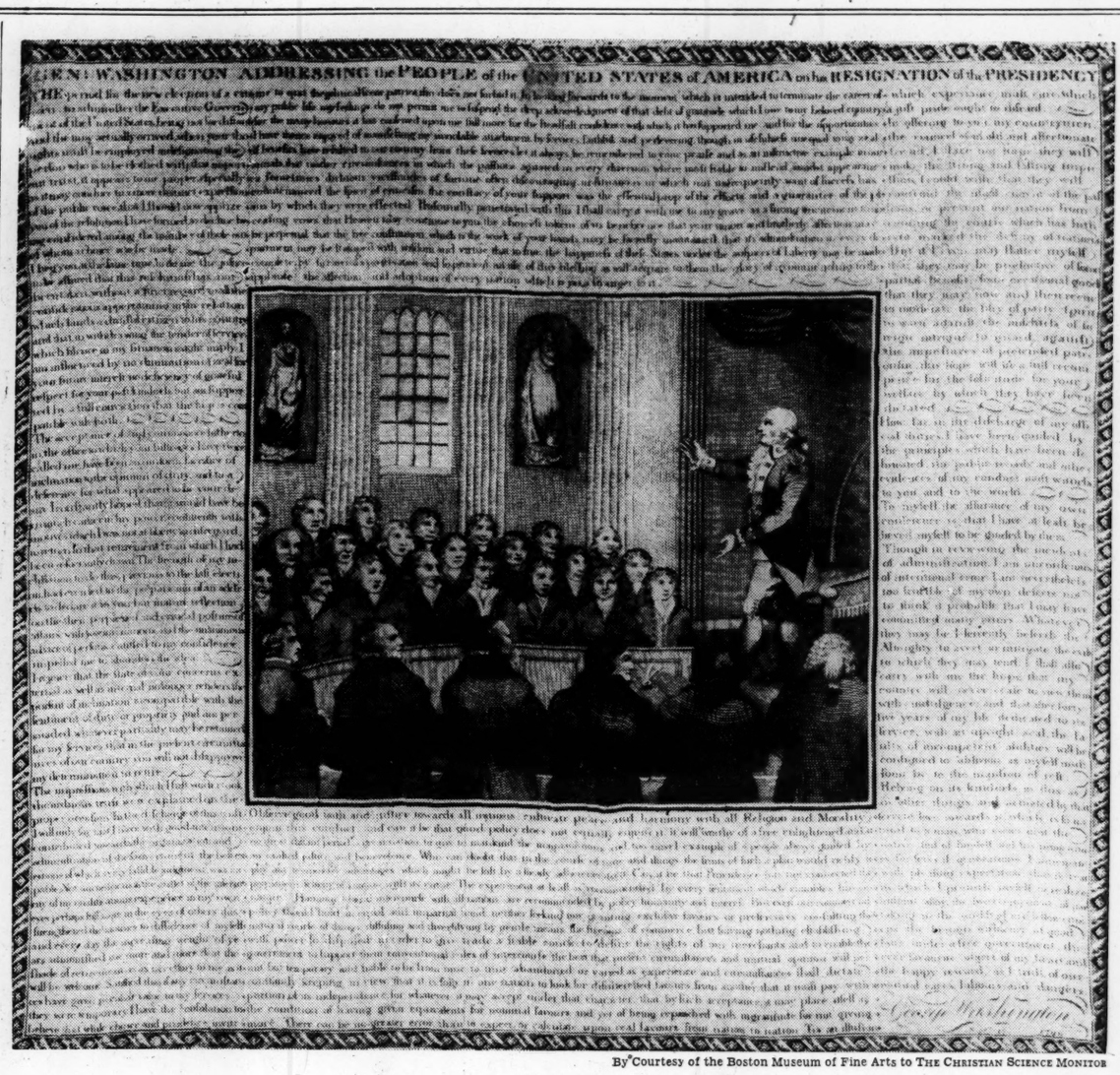
* * *

The hoop of fire, its work done, smoldered and dozed, and boys from school leaped over and through it, calling and laughing. The willow leaves were quiet, dripping in the thin drizzle from the east. We were suddenly aware of the rain, and went in.

That was it.

And still I do not know what it means. There was that glimpse of the past, when the village wheelwright's craft kept the world rolling. Perhaps that was enough. And there was that glimpse into the heart of the iron. That I shall not soon forget. For I had forgotten that rims are shaped by fire, and that they hold and do their work because of it. I had forgotten, or had not known, that by fire they may be reshaped, that their hidden qualities may be renewed. And perhaps it is by fire only that the rims that hold the world together are tightened again, and all the intricate balance of rim and spokes and hub become one whole.

DANIEL CHASE



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN "EVENT HANDKERCHIEF"

THERE WAS A vogue among Americans of George Washington's day for decorating handkerchiefs with momentous episodes, or with portraits of notable persons. Here, for example, is an event handkerchief, dated 1796, in which George Washington is depicted addressing the people of the United States on his resignation of the Presidency. It was printed from an engraved copperplate in red ink.

American

This sword my father's father bore;
Balanced to parry, strike, or thrust,
Its flexing strength outlasted war.
The steel is bitten now with rust,
But not the strength wherein I trust.

And this my father's father swore
By clearings cut and fenced and plowed:
Freedom is worth the fighting for
Where man can face to man unbowed.
I am his grandson, and as proud.

CHARLES MALAM

First Steps in Free Government

THE ORIGIN OF the principle of local self-government lies deep in the roots of the past. . . . It is certain that the practice of popular rule had its beginnings in small areas of land, inhabited by a small number of people. Local assemblies of freemen or heads of families may be said to mark the origin of free government. Such associations were prompted, according to Lord Bryce, by three motives: self-defence, the prevention of internal strife, and the disposal and management of communal lands. Such purposes are not so far removed from the objectives of the modern complex state.

The success of the British and American political systems is in large degree the success of their local institutions. The British system is a matter of centuries of development. During the Saxon period there were local government units called shires, hundreds, townships, and boroughs. The shire eventually developed into the county, the township into the feudal manor, and the borough into the municipality, while the hundred disappeared and the parish appeared as a new local government unit. The county, borough, and parish emerged as the principal organs of local administration, and it is to these three that we look for the origins of American local institutions. — From "Introduction to the American Constitution," by CHARLES E. MARTIN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

A Frenchman Visits George Washington (1788)

I HASTENED to arrive at Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington, ten miles below Alexandria, on the same river. On this route you traverse a considerable wood, and after having passed over two hills, you discover a country house of an elegant and majestic simplicity. It is preceded by grass-plats; on one side of the avenue are the stables, on the other a green-house, and houses for a number of Negro mechanics. In a spacious backyard are turkies, geese, and other poultry. This house overlooks the Potomack, enjoys an extensive prospect, has a vast and elevated portico on the front next the river, and a convenient distribution of the apartments within.

The General came home in the evening fatigued with having been to lay out a new road in some part of his plantations. You have often heard him compared to Cincinnatus; the comparison is doubtless just. This celebrated General is nothing more at present than a good farmer, constantly occupied in the care of his farm and the improvement of cultivation. He has lately built a barn, one hundred feet in length, and considerably more in breadth, destined to receive the productions of his farm, and to shelter his cattle, horses, asses, and mules. It is built on a plan sent him by that famous English farmer, Arthur Young. But the General has much improved the plan. This building is in brick, it cost but three hundred pounds; I am sure in France it would have cost three thousand. He planted this year eleven hundred bushels of potatoes. All this is new in Virginia, where they know not the use of barns, and where they lay up no provisions for their cattle. His three hundred Negroes are distributed in different log-houses, in different parts of his plantation, which in this neighborhood consists of ten thousand acres. Colonel Humphreys, that poet of whom I have spoken, assured me that the General possesses, in different parts of the country, more than two hundred thousand acres.

Everything has an air of simplicity in his house; his table is good, but not ostentatious; and no deviation is seen from regularity and domestic economy. Mrs. Washington superintends the whole, and joins to the qualities of an excellent house-wife, the simple dignity which ought to characterise a woman, whose husband has acted the greatest part on a theatre of human affairs; while she possesses that amenity, and manifests that attention to strangers, which render hospitality so charming.—JACQUES PIERRE BRISSOT, in "George Washington as the French Knew Him."

Lincoln Embodies the American Ideal

MORE AND MORE, however, the instinct of our people is turning to the words of Abraham Lincoln as the truest embodiment in language, as his life was the truest embodiment in action, of our national ideal. It is a curious reversal of contemporary judgments that thus discovers in the homely phrases of a frontier lawyer the most perfect literary expression of the deeper spirit of his time. "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?" asked the critical East. The answer is that he had learned in a better school than the East afforded. . . .

Lincoln's keen interest in words and definitions, his patience in searching the dictionary, is known to every student of his life. Part of his singular discrimination in the use of language is due to his legal training, but his style was never professionalized. Neither did it have anything of that frontier glibness and banality which was the curse of popular oratory in the West and South. Words were weapons in the hands of this self-taught fighter for ideas: he kept their edges sharp, and could, if necessary, use them with deadly accuracy. . . .

Yet the real test of Lincoln's supremacy in our distinctly civic literature lies not so much in his skill in the manipulation of language, consummate as that was, but rather in those large elements of his nature which enabled him to perceive the true quality and ideal of American citizenship and its significance to the world. There was melancholy in that nature, else there had been a less rich humor; there was mysticism and a sense of religion which steadily deepened as his responsibilities increased. There was friendliness, magnanimity, pity for the sorrowful, patience for the slow of brain and heart, and an expectation for the future of humanity which may best be described in the old phrase "waiting for the Kingdom of God."—From "The American Spirit in Literature," by BLISS PERRY. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

"For love is allegiant"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A SPEECH upholding civil as well as religious liberties, the President of the United States said: "There is a vast difference between the word 'loyalty' and the word 'obedience.' Obedience can be obtained and enforced. . . . Loyalty is different. It springs from the mind that is given the facts, that retains ancient ideals, and proceeds without coercion to give support to its own government."

Many laws have been humanly devised in the hope of compelling and controlling a so-called loyalty. It is an ancient dream of error for rulers to desire to impress their will on one people after another by force. Yet tyranny, seeking allegiance, has not found it, but only a counterfeit that crumbles to dust with all that would build on its support.

True power, possessed only by God, has no existence or meaning apart from His government of law and love. This law is spiritual, self-sustaining, and inherent in the nature of all that has real being and real activity. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." In this definition each synonym has particularity in delineating the divine nature. The law of God then is wholly loving, life-giving, and not destructive; it is spiritual, expressive of intelligence, and unalterably based on Principle. The authority of divine law has always been doubted and defied by the human will, which is based on a concept of existence apart from God, and which deeply deceives itself in the assurance of wielding power unlike Him. Material so-called law, which is derived from mortal mind, appears to support this deception, but it is undone by spiritual understanding, which material belief is unable to combat or even to discern.

For protection from all attempts of evil to coerce, the law of Spirit is the sole recourse. Adherence to this law brings divine protection at every point. It constitutes obedience to Paul's injunction (Ephesians 6:11), "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

But how may we forward the unfoldment of spiritual law in the world today, seemingly enmeshed in the material pretensions to power? In Mrs. Eddy's writings the seeker finds a timely answer (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 189): "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is allegiant, and there is no loyalty apart from love. When the human senses wake from their long slumber to see how soon earth's fables flee and faith grows wearisome, then that which defies decay and satisfies the immortal cravings is sought and found. In the twilight of the world's pageantry, in the last-drawn sigh of a glory gone, we are drawn towards God."

Whatever awakens human thought to love for God and man helps to fulfill spiritual law and to regenerate and heal humanity. Misunderstanding of God and His creation has only obscured the light of Love; it is not really lost or absent. Christian Science has unveiled spiritual law to the present age and this law is at work in the world today through individual consecration, regardless of all that is intended to destroy it and of that quality of thought which cannot comprehend it. Instead of crushing it out, the efforts of tyranny are promoting adherence to law. One feels this age-old love for God and man stirring in his own heart and sees it shining out of his neighbor's deeds. It is blossoming into activity that can encircle the earth. Rich glimpses of the kingdom of heaven await those who understand our Master's words (Matthew 13:16, 17): "Blessed are your eyes, for they see: and your ears, for they hear. For verily I say unto you, That many prophets and righteous men have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them."

Truly "love is allegiant" to God's government of law and love. It recognizes the brotherhood of man, and will eventually overcome all hate, since it alone exemplifies the nature of Spirit. Its loyalty is beyond challenge, for it rests in the only reality, God and His reflection. Humanity has recourse to this spontaneous spiritual love, a loyalty that springs not from enforced obedience and is never apart from God. In actual being each child of God possesses this healing power, the procurer of health, happiness, and all good, for man is the image and likeness of Love. Mrs. Eddy points out both the means and the end of right living (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 212): "The law of Love saith, 'Not my will, but Thine, be done,' and Christian Science proves that human will is lost in the divine; and Love, the white Christ, is the remunerator."

Portrait of Summer

The twisting spirals of golden dust
Climb at our heels; and the wind sings past—
Sweet with blossoms and pollen-rust,
And the tide of a cornfield's amber mast.
Sweet with the hay that a long sun made
On leveled acres that brimmed with clover.
And the creek lies still in the willow's shade—
And the lazy wing of a crow sighs over—
And, glowing tall, through the ripening weeks,
The lilting word of a firefly speaks.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

What England Means To Her

WHEN I WALK through the woods, the changing colours of the Berkshire leaves smite my perception as emphatically as the colours of an American October—the gold of the falling chestnuts, the burnt sienna and vermilion of oaks and brambles: the soft sepia and pale smoke-grey of the fading bracken, the peacock-green of firs and pines. Remembering the happiness of past American autumns, I am overcome with nostalgia for the Catskill Mountains, the Mississippi Valley, the wooded Connecticut hills.

But in the morning—though how temporarily in this sorrowful island!—the yearning nostalgia goes. Instead, I fall newly in love with the dewdrops sparkling on the English gorse, the birds twittering in the rhododendrons, the faint autumn smell of far-off bonfires, the lacy pattern of ash-leaves across the grass. In the cloudless azure heaven, a British aeroplane is flying so high that its distant hum seems a lullaby, not a menace. The chimneys of little red-roofed houses are smoking in the chill October air; over the wet stubbly fields, indigo shadows stretch westward from the roots of apple trees still golden in the orchards.

For me—and I suspect for most of us—it is this that the word "England" represents. When, as so often, I am abroad, and especially in the United States where I contemplate, overwhelmed, the harsh spectacular outline of its Western lands, England does not mean for me the government at Westminster, nor even London's historic landmarks. . . . It certainly does not signify Winston Churchill, Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, or whoever may be the political Colossus of the moment; still less does it mean the Royal family. . . .

To a limited degree, England does mean for me the process of British justice, which on two occasions—once at a provincial Assize Court, and once in the Police Court of a London magistrate—I have seen function in a fashion as close to the ideal of human decency as the present stage of our spiritual development can be expected to achieve. It means still more the tolerant endurance of British men and women; their patient amusement in Hyde Park or on Tower Hill when open-air orators proclaim opinions to which they are diametrically opposed; their brave, grumbling stoicism in danger and adversity; their staunch refusal even in maximum peril to become panic-stricken refugees.

But more than all, England for me means the fields and lanes of its lovely country; the misty, soft-edged horizon which is the superb gift to the eyes of this fog-laden island; the clear candour of spring flowers; the flame of autumn leaves; the sharp cracking of fallen twigs on frosty paths in winter. These are the things which, no matter where I may travel, I can never forget; this is the England which will dwell with me until my life's end. . . .

Whatever the future may bring of hope or despair, of sanity or suffering, of peace or war, the villages of this country will be England for ever.—From "England's Hour," by VERA BRITTAIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

How to Be a Good Consumer ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Are you a good consumer?

No, not in quantity—but in judgment. And the question is not asked to be personal but because the Government very much hopes you are a good consumer, an informed, wise and alert consumer, and that if you are not, you will want to be.

The reason is that while the War Department is training an army of 1,500,000 soldiers, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply wants to enlist the help of an army of 130,000,000 trained consumers.

Because of the relationship of consumer buying to prices and the relationship of prices to inflation, OPACS affirms that being a good consumer is today next to being a good American.

Total defense needs the total assistance of all consumers who, when they are well informed about market situations and are alert in watching prices, can, it is emphasized, be one of the best protections against unjustified price increases. Better informed consumers also are more able to adjust their purchases to their needs and a smoothly working economy requires alertness on the part of consumer buyers, an alertness which is doubly important in the present emergency.

How to Test Yourself

How, then, can you test whether you are being a good consumer and are influencing constructively the defense emergency? The Consumers Division of OPACS commends these criteria and it might be interesting to look them over to see if they apply to any of your own consumer problems:

1. Buy normally. Careful advance purchasing to meet future needs, where that is practicable, is encouraged, but the Government seeks to discourage anything which approaches panic hoarding or speculation.

2. Question price increases. Remind sellers that Army orders for civilian goods take up only a small part of the country's total output.

3. Believe in the nation's capacity to produce what consumers need and support all efforts to get idle resources into use.

4. Be on guard against the lowering of quality in articles you buy. Insist on information on labels and from salespeople.

5. Make use of government grades wherever possible.

6. Learn about substitutes and use them when they save you money. Help conserve strategic supplies, such as aluminum.

7. Support and use the Government agencies set up to help consumers, such as the consumer committees of the State and local defense councils.

8. Co-operate with your fellow consumers in working for the social objectives of total defense.

The Consumers Division of OPACS is engaged in continuous study of ways and means of protecting the individual buyer of consumer goods and has available detailed and lucid material including information on national food problems such as rising meat costs, suggestions for adequate diet and food preparation and helps for wise buying, all of which may be had on application.

In its semi-monthly publication, Consumer Prices, which may be obtained free on request, the Division gives practical data on current prices and supplies and also discusses substitutes. It particularly urges the establishment of local rent committees in order to protect against excessive and unjustifiable rent increases.

Typical of its work is its appeal this week that every home user of coal fill his bin early this summer instead of waiting until fall or later, as this will make a real contribution to defense. It reports that there are summer discounts on coal in a number of districts and that buying now will level off the prospective peaks in both production and transportation.

Basic Living Costs Already Rising

It is evident that the high cost of living problem which the American consumer is going to face, however drastic the Government's efforts to control prices, is going to command all his ingenuity and collective self-protection, for when Leon Henderson said this week that the defense program is bound to bring higher living costs he was recording more than forecasting the fact.

For the fact is that a very considerable rise in basic living costs is already here. It is likely that the upward trend will not reach an inflationary level. The Government is determined that it shall not and Federal agencies are better equipped to prevent it than they were during the first World War.

But the prices of indispensable commodities have now taken a pretty short and sudden upturn. The first year of the war went by quietly for the consumer. By the end of 1940 retail prices in most American cities, including rents, services, food, clothing and household furnishings, were only 2 per cent above their August, 1939, level.

The past four months have changed all that. By June 19 the Bureau of Labor Statistics' daily index of the spot prices of 28 basic commodities had advanced to 147 per cent of its level in August, 1939, thus reflecting a rise of about 20 per cent in the cost of living during the first quarter only of the present year.

Congress will soon be asked for more effective Federal powers to control this spiraling of prices under the impact of the war emergency—an impact which will grow greater rather than less because only about $4,000,000,000 of the $42,000,000,000 defense-lend-lease arms appropriations have thus far been spent—but whatever action is taken by the Government it will need to be buttressed by the wisdom, alertness and resourcefulness of 130,000,000 consumers; and that would seem to mean all of us.

Down the Middle of the Road:

Wishes 'Aren't Horses, and Still Less Tanks ..... ***By Erwin D. Canham***

As an old Washington correspondent, perhaps this writer may be permitted to give readers a word of caution. It is important, in reading news of the Roosevelt Administration, not to confuse the hope or the plan with the deed or result. This was a mistake we tended to make during all the early years of the New Deal. It is a mistake that is being made during the defense effort.

It was the reporter's job, during the early New Deal years, to give an objective picture of what the Administration announced it was about to do. Such news occupied the "honeymoon" period. If some of us doubted whether the fine plans would all come to fruition, it was not exactly our job to raise the question until various experiments had had a fair trial. This produced for some time an unduly favorable press for the Administration. Passing of this period led to the President's later break with the press.

And perhaps one who reported Roosevelt news in the White House for seven years may also record his impression that President Roosevelt himself tends to confuse his hope or plan with an ultimate achievement. That is the great flaw in his statecraft. It is the glaring error in his administrative ability. Mr. Roosevelt is a great planner and improviser. He is not a great follower-through.

Familiar Sound

For a year now, just as in early New Deal days, we have been hearing of great plans and projects. It has been an exciting time, just as it was back in 1933-34. And we have all tended to confuse the blueprint with the dwelling-house. The very latest dispatches from Washington must be scrutinized with this vital distinction in mind.

Now we are beginning to wake up. The report this week of the House Military Affairs Committee is a dash of cold water to our hope-bleared eyes. The time has come when we can ask: "How are the plans working out?" The committee report answers: "Very badly indeed." And now that we have awakened, real and speedy action must follow.

But once again we must beware that just another set of glittering plans isn't substituted for those which have gone awry. That used to be the way of it with New Deal plans that didn't work. Failures were speedily blanketed beneath plans of such grandiose scope that nobody had breath left to criticize. Little plans that didn't work out became, often, big plans that didn't work out either.

Some, perhaps many, of the New Deal projects were carried through to successful completion. But the failures were often as stupendous as the successes. And none of us, not even the Administration officials for their own protection or the opposition for its political benefit, ever adequately checked up on things.

Sand Upon Sand

Today almost precisely the same thing is happening. The defense effort began with a faulty organization. Instead of the faults being rectified, as the House Committee points out, new and more complicated boards and agencies and liason officers were brought into being until confusion was a good deal worse.

There is at this moment a vigorous national demand for reorganization of the defense set-up. The Washington dispatches, just as they did in the old days, are beginning to record that changes are "in the making." But it will require a positive mobilization of public opinion to force President Roosevelt to go to the root of the evil with his changes. As of old, the tendency will be to patch things up and to assume that just because everybody means well, and the objectives are right, that they are thereby automatically attained.

In short, we need—if democracy is to be saved more delegation of authority by President Roosevelt, who for eight years has palpably held altogether too many reins in his own hands for sound administration. Friends of the President have quoted him as saying that history's harshest verdict on him will be that he was an exceedingly bad administrator. If he isn't careful, the verdict will be a great deal harsher than that. It will not be pleasant to be the man who saw what should be done and then deliberately refused to do it. Wishes are not horses, not in war times they aren't, and good intentions pave the very worst of roads.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Liberty, Freedom and Union Now ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Who are these Union Now people? Anglophiles? Members of the "400"?

Not at all. They're just plain, ordinary people; ordinary, intelligent Americans. There are among them, of course, many with British names. There are some among them with large means. There are even some whose names appear occasionally on the society pages.

But, just for example, that's true of the America First Committee. Among them are people with British names, with German names, with Irish names, with just plain American names. Among them are those whose names and pictures appear on the society pages. And among them are a number with large means.

No, the roster of Federal Union, Inc., the official name of the movement which grew out of Clarence K. Streit's book "Union Now," and which advocates a federal union of the world's free democracies, is the roster of a group of sincere, patriotic, thinking Americans.

I had an opportunity to study a cross-section of this group at its first annual convention at Cleveland the other day. They came from all over, New York, Montana, Massachusetts, Michigan, California. It might have been an America First Committee meeting. It might have been a meeting of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. There were professors, plain teachers, lawyers, students, housewives, manufacturers. I met one man who came from my home town in Michigan. He used to run a dairy.

America First Worker

There was a pacifist from Chicago. There was a vigorous anti-New Dealer from Wisconsin. There was a businessman from New York, who said among the members of his home chapter was one who also was an ardent worker in the America First Committee there.

There was one who looked as if he might be a Montana cowboy—Clarence Streit himself—who does, as a matter of fact, come from Montana.

One delegate from a large Michigan town said that most of the members of his local chapter were from the Methodist churches there—a group tending as a whole toward the pacifist view.

This man told of a meeting of the local Union Now unit at which came up the question of nationalities represented. One who knew them all went around the table mentioning names and racial or national backgrounds. There were many English names, but also many German names. And, this delegate points out, it was noted that those with English names were more isolationist, more pacifist, those with German names more inclined toward intervention. All, though, were ardent supporters of the Union Now idea.

German's View

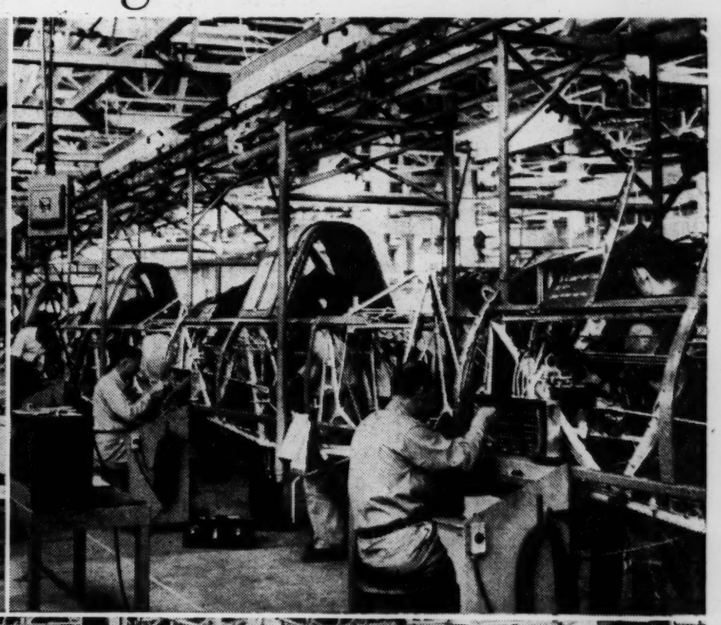
Among those at the Cleveland convention were several with German names. One, I found, a non-Jewish German, has been in this country but two years, was still in the process of becoming a citizen. He was surely not supporting this cause because he wanted to see England and the United States joined. No, because he wanted to see democracy prosper, under a world, democratic, federal union, which might, as well as not, some day include his fatherland.

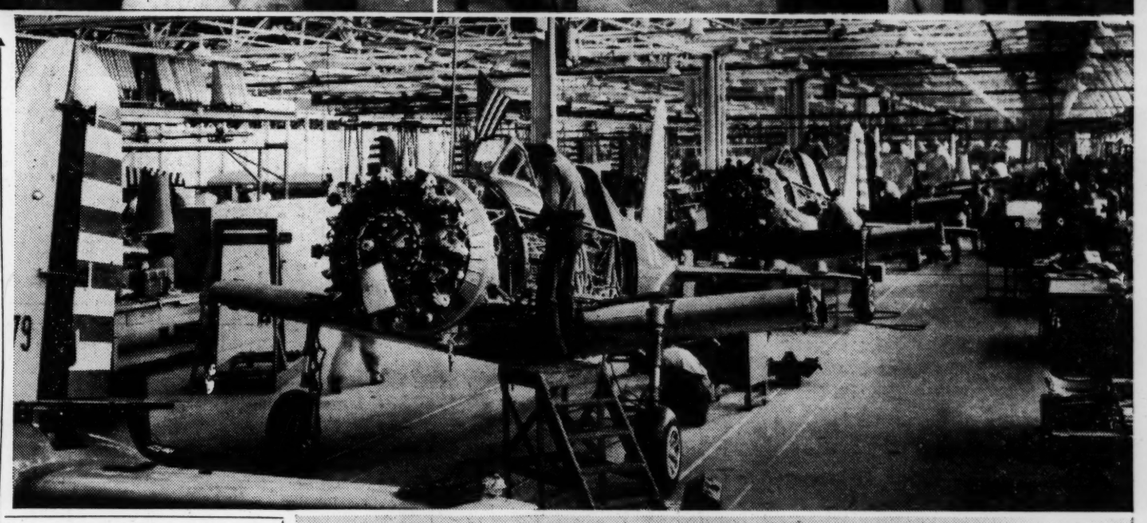
Throughout the convention, in the formal proceedings, in corridor discussion, there was a consistent emphasis on the fact that the movement is not dedicated to an English-speaking Union—one speaker in fact noted, in a midwest twang, that he never could understand an Englishman anyway. It happens today that practically the only free democracies are the United States and the members of the British Commonwealth. As soon as the others are freed and able to participate in a world government, they would be welcomed to the union.

Among the bylaws adopted was one providing that none but United States citizens could join, or contribute to the movement. That in itself is significant.

These people want peace. They don't want to have to sacrifice too much national sovereignty. But the main thing is peace. A world, democratic, federal union, with world peace, they say, is better than continued nationalism and no peace.

Stream of Airplane Parts Rising Fast in Detroit Area





Decentralization scatters final assembly plants in move to speed up bomber production.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—To paraphrase familiar slogans, the new bombing planes which are to be turned out by the automobile industry in the immediate future will be composed of something like this: "Body by Ford," "Engines by Buick" and "Propellers by Nash-Kelvinator."

By this fall, at least, some of these bombers will begin to roll out of the four aircraft industry-operated, Government - owned plants being constructed in the Middle West. For other planes it will be "Body by Chrysler" and "Engines by Ford."

All of which is to indicate that Detroit, following southern California, will shortly be America's No. 2 aviation manufacturing center; though curiously enough, it will never see as many of the completed planes as some other smaller centers.

Detroit's outstanding contribution to American industry—mass production—is being called upon to add to the production of the traditional aircraft manufacturers to step up the national aircraft defense program to its highest pitch.

To do this the automotive industry has had to begin at the beginning and learn its new aeronautical job before it could bring mass production to it—which is essentially bringing the work to the worker.

Decentralized Type

The older and more stabilized car industry has thus been a ringleader in reversing the traditional production habits of the aircraft industry. Even so, the aircraft industry has come to straight-line production remarkably fast and the first such plant, Vultee, is in operation now on the Pacific coast.

In setting up for airplane production Detroit has adopted a decentralized form of mass production. Instead of having a number of parts departments feeding into a major production line under the same roof, as is customary in automobile production, the automotive industry itself has become a vast decentralized parts department. Scores of new plants in the Detroit and Michigan automotive areas designed expressly for aviation production are built or in process of building.

These plants will each feed a stream of parts—ranging from portions of bombers to engines and propellers—to four major final assembly plants owned by the Government but operated by the aircraft industry and located in the Middle West. Only in the case of the giant Ford factory now building in Ypsilanti, slightly over 40 miles from Detroit, will complete planes be assembled in the Detroit area. This is the "Knudsen Plan" in operation.

Thus, though Detroit will not see many complete planes assembled, nevertheless the Knudsen plan has made it the greatest sub-contracting aviation center in the country.

The Knudsen plan calls for 100 planes each a month of the Consolidated four-engined B-24D bomber and the twin-engined North American B-25 and Martin B-26 medium bombers. Parts, or sub-assemblies they are called, of these ships will be made in automobile plants and assembled at Government-owned plants in Fort Worth, Texas, Tulsa, Okla., Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

Tempo Stepped Up

But let us observe how the tempo of this program has been stepped up. It started with a realistic plane program objective for 1941 of 18,000 planes. But the aircraft industry is now expected to produce 44,000 planes by the middle of 1942 and 80,000 by the middle of 1943. The present program calls for 16,500 for the Army Air Corps; 8,500 for the Navy air arm; 16,000 for the British and Canada; and 3,600 bombers by the Knudsen plan.

Into the picture has come the President's plea for 500 bombers a month to throw additional production demands upon the Knudsen plan. Recent advices indicate that the Army is not to be caught napping and has designed new "super bomber" designs which may obsolete some of the designs now being produced under the Knudsen plan. Even at the great speed in which design moves nowadays these new bombers will not be available for a year.

Additional production for the increased bomber program must be sought within the aircraft industry. Douglas, Lockheed, and Boeing will increase their capacity at their home plants and new capacity is planned by Boeing at its Stearman plant in Wichita, Kan.

Flexible Plans

The original purpose of the Ypsilanti Ford plant was to build sub-assemblies. But with characteristic foresight the building plans were made flexible so that the plant is now being extended on one end to prepare for bomber assembly—a production line, by the way, that will extend for 1¼ miles. The building is now in the steel frame stage.

Charles E. Sorenson, Ford production manager, said that the company has been asked to prepare for a production of 270 B-24 Consolidated four-engined bombers a month in its Ypsilanti project. One half of these will be assembled at Ypsilanti and parts for the other half will be made to be assembled at the Douglas-operated plant in Tulsa and the Consolidated-operated plant at Fort Worth. At its peak there will be somewhere between 40,000 to 60,000 employees on the Ford bomber program.

On another part of the vast sprawling River Rouge plant a streamlined - looking two - story building is now completed and tooling well toward completion for the beginning of operations next month on the production of Pratt and Whitney engines of 2,000 horsepower. This large plant, which adopts much of Ford's automobile production line ideas, is expected to produce 40 engines a day at peak. Upwards of 17,000 workers will be employed in this division. In the front of the building are classrooms for turning graduates of the Ford trade school into competent engine mechanics.

Ford Development

In another portion of the Ford empire are experimental laboratories where one may see a wooden "mockup" or dummy of an 1,800-horsepower V-12 liquid-cooled fuel injection engine which Mr. Ford is developing himself. At the Ford airport not so far away a two-cylinder test model purrs merrily away developing 300 horsepower so Ford engineers know that this new motor will have 1,800 horsepower available. In another building a tire plant is being converted for the production of five landing gears a day for the B-24 bombers produced at Ypsilanti.

In still another part of the Ford plant is a new magnesium casting plant—a $1,000,000 development—which at the time it was observed was turning out the spherical nose sections of engines—the head end through which comes the drive shaft to which the propeller blades are fastened. With all these developments proceeding independently of Ford automobile production it is hardly an understatement to designate Mr. Ford's aeronautical business as No. 1 in Detroit.

Let's move again in the engine category. At the Packard plant the first Rolls-Royce "Merlin" engine is now being block tested. Packard has an order for 6,000 of these engines—horsepower somewhere between 1,400 and 1,600—for the British, and an order for 3,000 from the Air Corps. Real production is expected to be under way in August with a peak of 40 engines a day expected to occur by Jan. 1, 1942.

In another part of the plant production of three V-12, 1,350-horsepower engines a day moves steadily on for installing in the Navy's "mosquito boat" fleet. This engine is an outgrowth of the old Packard V-12 aircraft engine.

Trainer Planes

At Muskegon, in western Michigan, Continental Motors Corporation is busy on a $61,000,000 order for 265-horsepower engines for Stearman primary trainer planes. The plant is also producing the Wright Whirlwind engine, under license, for use in the 2,600 tanks being built by Chrysler.

Chrysler, in addition to its tank plant, a separate project, is also preparing to build center fuselage sections and nose sections for the Martin B-26 medium bomber under the Knudsen plan. It also will manufacture parts for a program of 100 bombers a month.

Hudson Motor Car Company, a Knudsen plan contractor, is building rear fuselage sections for the Martin B-26, has a subcontract from Republic for ailerons and another subcontract from Wright Aeronautical for parts for 1,700 engines.

More Contracts

Nash-Kelvinator has taken over a section of the Reo truck plant in Lansing, Mich., for the production of Hamilton Standard constant-speed propellers, a Knudsen project.

Briggs Body Company, itself a subcontractor to the automobile industry, is another major aeronautical development in Detroit. It is making flaps and fuel tank doors for Boeing "flying fortresses," and wing panels for the Vought-Sikorsky Navy observation plane.

Production is set to begin on a $30,000,000 subcontract from Douglas, for inboard wing sections for 1,700 A-20-A medium bombers to be built at Douglas's new Long Beach, Calif., plant. Briggs will also build 3,400 sets of intercooling ducting for the Boeing B-17-E "flying fortress." Briggs is also reported to be working on the development of a high powered aviation engine.

Since in every case new plants and new tools are being constructed to fulfill these orders the Detroit picture looks very bright for Michiganders for several years to come.

Wide World

American Mass Output Enters Airplane Industry

This is the first mass-production assembly line for military aircraft to be established in the United States, and is the forerunner of many others completed or under construction. It is located at the Vultee Aircraft plant at Vultee Field, Calif. Pictures show motors and fuselages suspended from above, moving forward on an overhead conveyor system; also the semi-final assembly of the planes, and, finally, the finished aircraft ready for testing on the field outside.

NEWS ITEM- CHICAGO:-RESEARCHER FINDS 'SALES TALK' HELPS CALM ARRESTED DRIVERS
NOW LISTEN, OFFICER- NO HIGH PRESSURE SALES TALK
POLICE CA
GOOD MORNING, MADAME,- AFTER PASSING THOSE TWO RED LIGHTS I'M SURE YOU'D BE INTERESTED IN THIS INVITATION TO OUR HOUSE WARMING NEXT TUESDAY ABOUT 9 A.M -
UPSE DAISY NOW - NO SALES RESISTANCE - I WANT YOU TO TRY OUT OUR NEW STATION WAGON
POLICE
SUMMONS
TYRONE MUST HAVE DONE A GOOD SELLING JOB TODAY
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Braves' Relief Pitching Improved—Woodland Golfer Favored to Defend Title

Hutchings, Earley Star In Bull Pen for Stengel

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having edged the pennant-contending Dodgers and broken even with the third-place Giants in successive series at Allston, the Braves today tackled the lowly Phillies. Just three games from the Cubs this morning, Casey Stengel hoped that this fresh awakening of his boys would create a higher berth in the second division before the start of another western invasion late next week. The schedule calls for three dates with the Phils, including tomorrow's double-header.

A new hustle has been apparent since the Braves returned from their recent tour. The club is playing a sounder defensive game, the base running is improved, the attack has stepped up a few points and Stengel is getting better cooperation from the bull pen.

Hutchings Helps

This improved relief pitching, in particular, is encouraging. Johnny Hutchings, secured in a trade with Cincinnati for Lloyd Waner, has shown himself to be a first rate fireman. In fact, he was for Bill McKechnie, but rarely got a chance behind the best mound staff in the National League. Here, however, he will get the work he needs to develop into a future starter. A right-hander, powerfully built, Johnny thrives on heavy duty.

The relief star of yesterday's double bill with the Giants, which the Braves split, was Tom Earley of Roxbury. Walking in from left field after a Bill Jurges double with the bases loaded had driven Dick Errickson to the showers in the sixth inning of the opener, Tom stopped New York without a hit during the remaining 3⅓ frames. The final score of 5-4 emphasizes the importance of his rescue work. He also pitched the ninth inning of the second game, again holding the visitors hitless.

Local Boys

This has been a great year for local boys at Braves Field. Within a few short weeks Art Johnson of Arlington and Al Javery of North Oxford have earned starting berths on Stengel's staff. After graduating from the bull pen, Javery won four straight and is still unbeaten. Johnson, despite two beatings in a row, is one of the most promising young southpaws in the league. Now Earley comes along with some smart relief work. Perhaps Tom will soon join Art and Al on the front line.

Speaking of improvements, how about Sibby Sisti? The kid third baseman has gone up 11 batting points since coming back to Braves Field and his fielding has been on the sensational side. He saved the opener yesterday a couple of times and contributed a double and two singles. Sibby is meeting the ball better and forgetting about home runs.

Red Sox Slip

With the disastrous Yankee series out of the way, the Red Sox today were in Philadelphia for three games in two days with the Athletics. Unless he can break his losing streak against Connie Mack, Joe Cronin may be at the bottom of the American League's first division when he comes back to Fenway Park on Saturday for a brief series with the Washington Senators. Early today the Chicago White Sox were only half a game behind the locals in the upper part of the standing.

After developing an improved brand of pitching during the recent stay at Fenway, the Red Sox staff fell to pieces in Yankee Stadium. It couldn't have picked a more untimely spot, or hour. If Cronin could have stopped the rush of the Yanks, he would have been in a strategic spot as the second half of the campaign got under way. But instead, Joe is now in danger of sliding into the lower section of the league.

The Senators have been bad news for the Red Sox lately. Last week Bucky Harris took two straight from us at Griffith Stadium. Counting two wins Bucky took in late April, he now has a record of four in a row over Cronin and four out of seven for the season.

Local Box Scores

Braves

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	2	3	4	1	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	2	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	2	8	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Waner rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Miller ss	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Masi c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	10	13	27	7	0
NEW YORK							
J. Moore lf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bartell 3b	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Rucker cf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ott rf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
O'Dea c	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Carpenter p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Hartnett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young 1b	4	1	1	2	8	0	0
Hale 2b	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
‡Whitehead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges ss	4	0	2	3	4	2	0
Wittig p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Orengo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adams p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danning c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	31	4	4	6	24	10	0

*Batted for Wittig in fifth. †Batted for Carpenter in eighth. ‡Ran for Hale in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Young, Jurges 3, Sisti, Cooney, West, Waner, Errickson. Two-base hits, Young, Jurges, Sisti, Cooney, Waner. Double plays, Hale, Jurges and Young; Carpenter, Jurges and Young. Left on bases, New York 6, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Wittig 2, by Carpenter, by Errickson 5, by Earley. Struck out, by Wittig, by Carpenter, by Brown 2, by Errickson 3, by Earley 2. Hits, off Wittig, 8 in 4 innings; off Adams 0 in 1 inning; off Carpenter, 2 in 2 innings; off Errickson, 4 in 5⅔ innings; off Earley, 0 in 3⅓ innings; off Brown, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Wittig. Winning pitcher, Errickson. Losing pitcher, Wittig. Time, 2h. 30m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Attendance (estimated) 3,000.

Second Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Arnovich, lf	5	0	1	1	5	0	0
Bartell, 3b	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Demaree, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Ott, rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Danning, c	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Hale, 2b	4	1	2	3	2	1	0
Whitehead, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Young, 1b	4	1	2	3	11	0	0
Jurges ss	3	1	1	1	1	5	0
Lohrman, p	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	38	6	11	13	27	10	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	2	0	1*	1	2	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	12	1	1
West lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
E. Moore rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waner rf, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	2
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Montgomery c	2	0	1	1	3	1	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	0	4	4	27	15	3

*Batted for Hutchings in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0—6

Runs batted in, Danning, Hale 2, Jurges 2, Lohrman. Two-base hits, Young, Hale. Double play, Hutchings, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Lohrman, by Johnson 2. Struck out, by Lohrman 3, by Johnson 2, by Earley. Hits, off Johnson, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Hutchings, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Earley, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Stewart, Dunn and Magerkurth. Time, 2h. 4m. Attendance, 3517.

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm, 1b	4	1	0	0	9	0	0
Rolfe, 3b	3	2	2	3	0	4	0
Henrich, rf	5	0	3	3	3	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	5	1	1	4	3	0	0
Keller lf	4	2	2	5	4	0	0
Dickey, c	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Gordon, 2b	5	1	0	0	2	3	0
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	2	3	3	4	1
Gomez, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Murphy, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	8	11	19	27	12	1
BOSTON							
D Di Maggio cf	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finney lb	5	1	2	2	10	1	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
L Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Spence rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
H Newsome p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Foxx	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	9	9	24	10	1

*Batted for Potter in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	—	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Keller, J. Di Maggio 3, Rolfe, Gomez 2, Spence 2, Tabor, Cronin. Two-base hits, Rizzuto, Rolfe. Home runs, Keller, J. Di Maggio. Stolen base, Sturm; Double plays, Gomez, Rizzuto and Sturm; Rolfe, Gordon and Sturm. Left on bases, New York 11, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Gomez 2, by H. Newsome 3, by Wilson, by Murphy, by Potter 2. Struck out, by Gomez 2, by H. Newsome 2, by Wilson, by Murphy, by Potter. Hits, off H. Newsome, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Potter 4 in 3 innings; off Gomez, 5 in 5 1-3 innings; off Murphy, 4 in 3 2-3 innings. Wild pitch, Gomez. Passed balls, Pytlak 2. Winning pitcher, Gomez; losing pitcher, H. Newsome. Time, 2h. 22m. Umpires, Rommel, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Attendance, 8682.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9600

College Tourney For Girls to Be Annual Fixture

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3 (AP)—The women's intercollegiate golf championship, the first of which wound up today over Ohio State University's course, will be an annual fixture on the country's links calendar.

Dr. Gladys Palmer, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Buckeye school's physical education department, said the 1942 tournament would start June 22 over the same layout.

She also announced that co-eds would battle annually for the "Patty Berg" trophy, to be donated by the Minneapolis professional.

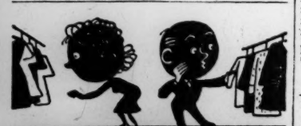
Miss Berg, who was to referee today's final between Eleanor Dudley, Alabama co-ed from Chicago, and Eddell Wortz, Stephens College junior from Fort Smith, Ark., predicted the annual event would aid in building high class fields for other national and sectional competitions.

"Only a few of the girls entered here have participated in other tournaments," Miss Berg said. "Some of them would be star entrants in any competition."

Miss Palmer, who said there had been some opposition to the tournament because some universities did not approve of competition for girls, declared:

"The tournament should, and will be, continued. It fills a decided need, and next year we will organize a Women's National Intercollegiate Golf Association, with student officers, patterned after that of the men's intercollegiate."

Miss Wortz won her way into today's final with a 3-and-2 victory over Marjorie Row, the tourney medalist from Michigan State, while Miss Dudley took a 3-and-1 decision over Frances Ann McCanna of Rockford, Ill., student at St. Mary of the Woods, Terre Haute, Ind.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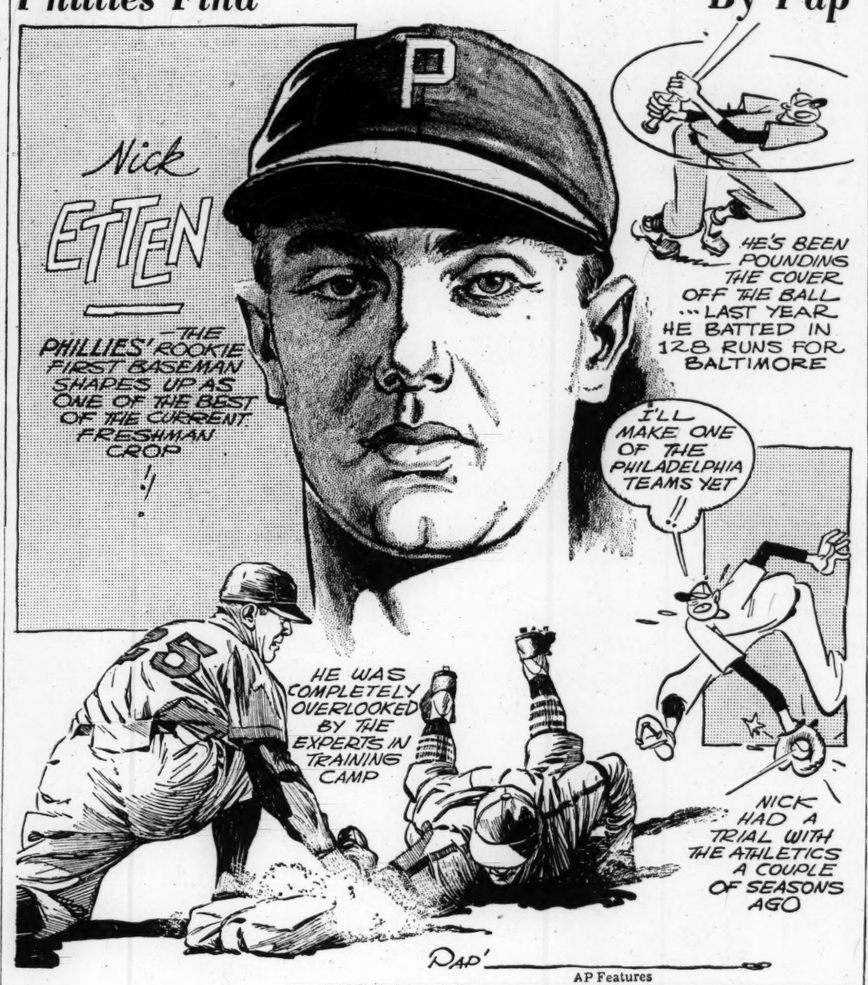
Phillies Find By Pap'


Nick ETTEN
—THE PHILLIES' ROOKIE FIRST BASEMAN SHAPES UP AS ONE OF THE BEST OF THE CURRENT FRESHMAN CROP
HE'S BEEN POUNDING THE COVER OFF THE BALL ... LAST YEAR HE BATTED IN 128 RUNS FOR BALTIMORE
I'LL MAKE ONE OF THE PHILADELPHIA TEAMS YET
HE WAS COMPLETELY OVERLOOKED BY THE EXPERTS IN TRAINING CAMP
NICK HAD A TRIAL WITH THE ATHLETICS A COUPLE OF SEASONS AGO
PAP'

AP Features

Nick Etten was almost completely overlooked in the spring when the experts had eyes only for the Rizzutos, Priddys, Novikoffs, and other prize rookies who were making their bow in the major leagues. The fact that Nick batted .321 for Baltimore last season and led the International League in driving in runs with a total of 128 did not impress them. After all, Nick was coming up with the Phillies, and many of the experts had seen him perform for Connie Mack's Athletics in 1939.

Now that the pennant chases are well under way and the freshman stars have received their baptism of fire, it is possible to get a fairly true line on the newcomers. Most of the rookies who commanded the headlines in training camp have failed to make the grade. Some are temporarily benched, others have gone back to the minors for further seasoning.

Meanwhile, the heat of battle has brought to light players of real talent. And one of the best looking is Nick Etten. The Etten who tried out with the Athletics was not ready for the big show. But he is today. His stay in the minors polished his all-around game and gave him the poise that stamps a big leaguer.

Etten is big and strong. He played in every game for Baltimore last season and was the star of the Governor's Cup series, the International League playoffs. He stands six-foot-two and weighs close to 200 pounds. The fact that he is equally at home in the outfield and around first base makes him doubly valuable to the Phillies. The Phillies paid about $10,000 for him, and he shapes up as the bargain of the year.

Philadelphia fans have a warm spot in their hearts for Etten because they recall him as a star on the local Villanova College team a few years back. The Pittsburgh Pirates took a fancy to Nick and signed him on his 19th birthday. He was going great guns with Jacksonville when the Athletics picked him up. The hitch with Baltimore was all that he needed to fit him for the big show.

Tiller Talk

Yachting adds its noise and color to the Fourth of July celebrations tomorrow, as, for the first time this season, every yacht club in New England waters fires starting guns for its racing fleet.

Locally, the cannonading will be especially heavy in order to take care of the huge fleet expected at the South Boston Yacht Club where the annual Independence Day regatta takes place for Boston Bay interclub enthusiasts.

The next port in heavy marine traffic is Marblehead, center of North Shore activity. It's an important racing day for 'Head sailors, inasmuch as season's championship and special Fourth trophies hang in the balance of one race.

The Puritan Cup will be awarded to the fastest time in the racing classes, while the Cleopatra's Barge trophy is scheduled to be raced for by the cruising class schooners.

Corinthian Monopoly

In the seasonal standings, tomorrow's holiday race is the third race in the first series. While on Saturday, the fourth race in Corinthian's first series will be held.

Corinthian concludes its monopoly of sponsoring Marblehead racing this week end when on Sunday the regular racing matinee is carded as usual.

All along the North and South shores, yachting enthusiasts will be answering the starting guns; but except for such clubs as Duxbury and Cohasset on the South Shore, or Eastern Point and Manchester on the North Shore, these two sections are well along in this summer's racing schedule.

Cape Cod Début

For the most part, Cape Cod clubs are making their début for this season. Southern Massachusetts yachting is practically a daily habit once the season does get under way, however, instead of merely the week end of North and South shore racing.

Headlining the Cape's activities over the week end is the Jewett Bowl races tomorrow at the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club. Edgartown holds an invitational Fourth regatta. And the annual Beetle Cup race under the colors of the New Bedford Yacht Club is always an interesting and unorthodox race.

Three minutes before the start, sails are all furled, crew below decks and auxiliaries off in the Beetle Cup race. A gun is fired and then it's every man for himself.

* * *

Holiday Notes: The National Winabout Regatta begins off the Wollaston Yacht Club in Quincy Bay Saturday at nine o'clock running through Sunday . . . No interclub Sunday for the Boston Bay fleet . . . Home club racing occupies the spotlight.

* * *

Barnstable Yacht Club's season opens tomorrow with a special Fourth of July race . . . Wianno Yacht Club holds racing all day long for its fleet of Stars, Seniors, and "110's."

W. A. D.

Tennis Fans Hop Around To View Surprise Events

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—From now on the cash customers at the Eastern Clay Court tennis championships are going to keep the clubhouse surrounded, instead of just congregating in one spot.

Early yesterday afternoon while spectators jammed the veranda to watch Patricia Canning, of Hidden Valley, Calif., defeat Helen Marlowe, of Los Angeles, a couple of men named Frankie Parker and Joey Fishbach sneaked out to the backyard to play a fourth-round match. It was a torrid affair, too, but few people knew about it until Parker and Fishbach had played nearly half the first set. Once the news got around, everybody deserted the gals and retreated to the rear.

After Parker had defeated Fishbach to gain the quarterfinal round, the folks remained behind the clubhouse tearing apart Parker's new forehand, which is more than Fishbach was able to do. Meanwhile, Frankie Kovacs and G. Lyttleton-Rogers were out front battling for a berth in the fourth round before a mere handful.

But Rogers changed all that by winning the first set. Immediately there was a stampede forward. But by the time most of the crowd arrived Kovacs had one foot out of the tournament and most of the customers complained afterwards that all they saw was the handshake after the final point. Today the bewildered tournament committee was toying with the idea of playing only one match at a time to guard against upsets in privacy.

Rogers' defeat of Kovacs, the Nation's third-ranking player, might have been just one of those things, but Bill Tilden, a fellow who dabbled in tennis now and then, had a different opinion.

"Kovacs lost because he's not the player everyone figures him to be," Tilden said. "In my book, he's not of championship stuff, even when he's not clowning. All that talk of him getting into a hole just for the fun of it is pure nonsense. No player gets himself in trouble just for a laugh."

As for Parker's forehand, he didn't get much of a chance to show it off because Fishbach attacked Frankie's backhand. Frankie won at 6—4, 6—4 to reach the quarterfinal round along with Ted Olewine and Charley Mattman, the University of Southern California's national intercollegiate doubles champions, and Ted Schroeder, of Glendale, Calif. Gene Mako and Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, reached the fourth round.

In the women's tournament, Virginia Wolfenden went out into the semifinal round, while Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Pat Canning, Argyll Rice, and Margaret Osborne were among the quarterfinalists. Miss Rice eliminated sixth-seeded Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang, of New York, in three sets.

Entries Announced At Bretton Woods

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 3—Entries for the second annual four-ball tournament to be played at the Mt. Washington Hotel course here tomorrow through Sunday, have been announced as follows:

Dr. John A. Reese and L. P. Keeler, Attleboro.
O. P. Richardson and H. P. Andrews, Attleboro Falls.
Dr. A. D. Crowell, Framingham, and E. H. Sears, Wayland.
Ernest J. Woelfel and Felix Carr, Peabody.
J. Dana Ramsbottom and E. K. Sykes, Fall River.
Delbert F. Gifford, Edgewood, R. I., and Arnold Brown, Providence.
Ralph D. Rooks, Warwick Neck, R. I.
C. E. Crane, Cambridge, and F. J. Wright, Jr., Watertown.
Daniel H. Morrissey, Providence, and Philip H. Wentworth, New York.
W. E. Carroll, Providence, and A. L. Lowe, Hartford.
Babe Ruth, New York City.
J. C. Mercer and Arthur Peterson, Fitchburg.
Joseph Olney, Jr., and Herman Ford, Laurel Avenue, Providence, R. I.
William Fuller, Salem, and Bruce Coffin, Peabody.
W. Gordon Bennett.
Ira McKenzie and Brackett Fernald, Providence, R. I.
A. O. Haigh, Auburn, R. I., and R. E. Gaylord, Providence.
Henry P. Turner and A. B. Lloyd, Providence.
Dr. C. W. Crowley and A. H. Ross, Boston.
Ross Mercer and Kenneth Mercer, Fitchburg.
Dexter Earle, Providence, and Andrew McKenzie, Marblehead.
George M. Wilson.
Richard Meisenback, Hartford, and Richard Taylor, East Providence.
William Carter, Providence, and Philip Bush, Bronxville, N. Y.
Joseph W. Monahan and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr., East Cambridge.
Thomas Monahan, East Cambridge.
Richard Fairbend and William T. Halloran, Providence.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	198	20	67	0	9	.308
Hassett	99	13	28	0	8	.283
Rowell	245	29	68	4	24	.278
Moore	201	24	55	4	19	.274
Sisti	194	22	51	1	17	.263
Miller	237	25	57	4	28	.241
Waner	105	10	25	0	8	.238
West	196	27	45	8	30	.230
Masi	66	4	13	0	5	.197
Berres	127	0	24	0	9	.189
Manno	27	2	5	0	4	.185
Montgomery	7	0	1	0	0	.143
Ross	40	1	4	0	2	.100
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	222	67	89	15	54	.401
Cronin	243	49	83	6	50	.342
Tabor	241	30	77	9	57	.320
Di Maggio	282	67	88	4	22	.312
Foxx	223	51	66	11	53	.296
Doerr	181	25	49	8	44	.266
Finney	257	47	67	2	25	.261
Fox	77	8	19	0	8	.247
Pytlak	167	16	41	1	21	.246
Peacock	107	10	25	0	14	.234
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Spence	102	11	22	1	15	.216
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Ward Seeks Second Win In Western

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 3 (AP)—A young, powerful-wristed northwesterner armed himself with a long-hitting driver and an accurate putter today to attempt to do what no western amateur golf tournament champions have done for the last 17 years—win a second crown in succession.

Blue-eyed Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., who won this title last year in his first crack at the 42-year-old tournament, scoffed at that record and said, "It doesn't matter whether you're champion or not; it's whether you're hitting that ball that counts."

Favorites

Ward and stoical Harry Todd of Dallas, medalist with a one-over-par 141 for two days of qualifying over Broama's mountain meadows, are the big favorites and are in opposite brackets. Ward was national amateur champion two years ago.

The defending titleholder drew a strong foe, knickered Rodney Bliss of Omaha, for his first-round 18-hole match today. Todd, western champion in 1939 and low amateur at this year's national open, was up against Lyman Wright, former Montana rodeo rider from Colorado Springs.

No golfer has won the western crowns in successive years since Chick Evans of Chicago wound up a four-year string in 1923. Evans, playing in the western for 35 years, qualified with 153, 13 over par, and was paired with Morris Norton, Wichita Falls, Texas, veteran.

Ward, although not required to qualify, fired a pair of classy 71's for 142 as runner-up to Todd for medal laurels. All five Stanford University players who entered—including three of the cardinal foursome setting a new team scoring record at the national intercollegiate tournament last week—shot their way into the 32-player match play flight.

Stanford Tteam

Six-foot-three-inch Ray Brownell of Monterey, Calif., intercollegiate runner-up Saturday, and Dee Replogle of Oklahoma City bagged 145's to pace the Palo Alto collegians. Gordon Hough of San Francisco hung up 146, Frank Tatum of Los Angeles 152 and Warren Berl of San Francisco 153. Brownell, Replogle Berl, and Charley Finger, not playing here, set the new intercollegiate record with 580 strokes.

Frank Stranahan, the 18-year-old Trans-Mississippi champion from Toledo, Ohio, shot a 150 to draw Brownell as his first opponent.

Yale Renews Contract Of Crew Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Big Ed Leader, the old Washington oarsman who has bossed Yale rowing for 19 years, looked upon the renewal of his coaching contract as a vote of confidence by the men he taught to pull an oar.

Leader's reappointment, announced by the Yale Athletic Association, was recommended by the Graduate Crew Committee, Capt. Dick Gould of the 1941 crew and Capt.-elect Bob Wallace of next year's varsity.

"What I like best about my reappointment," said Leader, "is the fact that the Yale oarsmen still have confidence in me."

The announcement stifled speculation whether Yale was shopping around for a new rowing coach which began after the New London regatta several weeks ago when Harvard ran its string of crew victories over the Elis to 17 straight.

Ted Bishop Is Confident Of State Amateur Victory

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He was standing at the clubhouse door, his hat in one hand, his travelling bag in the other, and his eyes on the State amateur golf championship, which begins at Longmeadow Country Club next Tuesday.

Fresh from shooting a pair of sub-par 70's in the State open at Oyster Harbors, he had no hesitation in his voice as he declared, "The Massachusetts amateur is one tournament I am sure of winning."

Ted Bishop of Woodland, who will defend the title he won last year at Salem, was not boasting. He was merely stating what he believed to be so. He is on top of his game, he likes Longmeadow, and he sees no reason why he shouldn't win.

"I really believe it," he declared as he waited for his wife, Evelyn, before starting back to Boston. "The only way I can lose is if someone comes along and gets terrifically hot. Those things can't be predetermined. As for myself, I am playing good golf and my game should pay dividends.

Built for Bishop

"You know," he continued, "Longmeadow is built just for players like me. The course has plenty of rugged holes which call for a full two or three iron, and some of the shorter hitters will be continually straining to reach the greens. Long irons," he concluded simply, "are my best shots."

As far as the M. G. A. events are concerned, no golfer in the State has done so well this year as the tall Woodland star. To date he has won nine tournaments—he finished at the top in three over the past week-end—and in the State open on the Cape he was tied with Willie Turnesa for low amateur and fourth place.

Brace of 70's

Bishop finished the open just as Runner-up Paul Runyan began it, scoring a brace of 70's. He fell down the first day, however, when he could not seem to get going. His first two rounds were 77 and 74 and were filled with what he called "dumb" shots.

His first 70 was a thing of beauty the second day, two strokes under par and scored despite the fact that his playing partners, former national open champion Tony Manero of Salem and long-hitting Jimmy Thomson, were carding rounds of 81 and 83 respectively. A check-up of the three cards after that morning round disclosed that if Bishop had been playing Manero and Thomson's better ball he would have won four up.

A little less than a month ago Ted beat Leo Martin in the final of The Country Club tournament—a repetition of last year's State amateur final in which Bishop again was the master. Following the event at Brookline, Ted said that he was going to take it easy for a while so that he would not be overgolfed by the time the State amateur rolled around.

Meaning of Word

Ted Bishop, though, is one golfer who does not know the meaning of the word "easy." He played in three tourneys last week-end, covered 72 holes in the open Monday and Tuesday, and now plans to sandwich two more tournaments before he tees off in Springfield next Tuesday.

The two affairs are the holiday meetings at Marshfield and Pine Brook Valley, and Ted will be defending champion in both. At the Weston course he shot a one-under-par 70, and three over the course record of 67 held jointly by Ted, Walter Hagen and other top-flight stars. At Marshfield he finished first out of a total of 402 golfers, carding a two-over-par 72 to beat out Edward Martin, the 1939 winner, by one stroke.

One Reservation

Ted's reservation—his only one—regarding the possibility that someone might get hot against him is not without justification. Ted has never done badly in a match-play round, and he has been beaten on more than one occasion when he himself has been below par. The highest medal he has ever had in match play is a 73. Two years ago in the New England amateur he had a 69, only to lose to Ed Martin and his 68.

If anyone throws a round like that at him next week, Ted hopes for just one thing—that he will be a trifle hotter himself. He was the uncrowned king of Massachusetts amateur golf for so long that he would like to keep his title a little while longer. He is just getting used to the crown, and the crown, incidentally fits him very well.

Di Maggio Cynosure of Eyes On Day of Record Hitting

NEW YORK, July 3 (The Special News Service) — A hot day at the Yankee Stadium:

A blue haze hung over the field and the heat rose in shimmering waves. The Yankees were finishing their infield practice: the Red Sox, all but two, were in the clubhouse trying to cool off. Moe Berg and Jimmy Foxx held down the long dugout bench. Down there, sheltered from any vagrant breeze by the lump of the diamond, the atmosphere was oppressive. Moe was making a futile effort with a huge towel to keep pace with the flow of perspiration. Jimmy squatted contentedly, his round face creased by a wide grin. He wasn't playing in the first game.

* * *

The shirt-sleeved and summer-frocked crowd streamed in noisily. This was the day. They were coming to see Joe Di Maggio tie Willie Keeler's record of hitting in 44 consecutive games. Otherwise it was just another mid-summer double-header, which would draw 8,000 or 10,000 fans. Now they were streaming in until all the grandstand tiers and the bleachers were a mass of humanity, with the waving fans and newspapers giving the impression of a huge, many-finned fish. A man gazed at the crowd, remarked casually: "Well, Joe Di Maggio is paying his own salary for the year today." Which was true enough.

* * *

You could follow Di Maggio about the field with your eyes shut just by listening to the roar spreading through the crowd as he passed. The crowd stood stiffly at attention as the canned strains of the national anthem blared from the loud-speakers and the flag was raised, then settled back in tense expectancy, the mood reflected by a restless murmur.

* * *

The murmur swelled to steady roar as Di Maggio walked from the dugout swinging two bats and kneeled in the little "on deck" circle. He adjusted his cap, wiped his hands, and waited. Then he was up there, with more than 50,000 people watching his every move. He hit a foul into the stands and the sudden shriek was cut off as if someone had closed a door. He finally fouled out to the first baseman and the crowd again settled back. That was just once. He'd have three more chances.

* * *

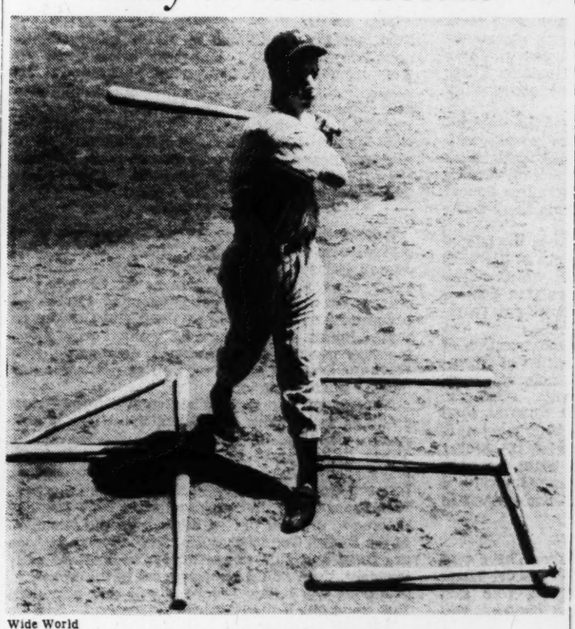
The game wore on, Joe the center of all eyes, even as he loped in from his position with his head cocked to one side and swinging and bobbing in that way peculiar to the Di Maggios. Umpire Rommel at second base seemed to be giving Joe a pep talk every time he passed.

Again he came up. The crowd booed lustily when he was thrown three straight balls. He hit the three-and-nothing pitch to the third baseman.

* * *

Again he came up. This time he sent a bounder to third, and the third baseman made a wild peg. It was one of those blows that could have been called either way. The official scorer listed it a hit, and the press-box inmates wagged their index fingers frantically to attract the attention of the Yankee bench. The crowd was puzzled and the roar seemed to carry an undercurrent of doubt. There was no loud-speaker to give the scorer's verdict. When next up Di Maggio removed the taint of a fluke hit by a solid single to left, and all the roars that had come before were whispers. Shirts sticking clammily to bodies, perspiration dripping down noses and chins—everything was forgotten. Joe had his hit. There's been nothing like it since the hey-day of the great Babe Ruth himself.

Away to New Records



Wide World

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees

Di Maggio's eighteenth home run yesterday was the drive that broke Willie Keeler's all-time consecutive-game hitting record of 44 contests. Joe was trying to make it 46 today against the Washington Senators.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Philadelphia at Boston (2).
St. Louis at Chicago (2).
New York at Brooklyn (2).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (2).

American League

Boston at Philadelphia (2).
Chicago at Detroit (2).
St. Louis at Cleveland (2).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (2).

Northwestern Line Coach Proposed for Illinois Football Coaching Problem

Illini Athletic Situation May Be Due for New Set-Up

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is little doubt that "Bob" Zuppke has coached his last University of Illinois football team. It is rather an unhappy conclusion to a career of 28 years during which time "Zup" has risen to the heights with his famous "Red" Grange teams and his unusual ability to come up once a year with an upset victory by one of his mediocre teams. With "Zup" will go Wendell Wilson the Athletic Director of the school and one of coach Zuppke's proteges. It is not a case of the pupil following the teacher in this case for the two have become the opposite sides of a long controversy and it is now the case of removing both to establish harmony in the athletic situation at the school.

This all started in about 1938 at the time Wilson was chosen to run the athletic department of the school. It was the opinion of the school authorities that "Zup" was not the man they wished as the director and yet because of the long years he had been at Illinois they felt a reluctance to appoint anyone else. Wilson had been an assistant football coach under Zuppke and so it was suggested that he be chosen if "Zup" approved. Unfortunately they put the suggestion on the basis that the "coach" would not like the position because of his well known desire to be free to paint pictures. Put this way, he was almost forced to agree although it is now quite certain he would have liked the title of director.

To Retire Zuppke

The authorities then decided they should complete the establishment of all new men in key spots in the athletic department and so planned to retire Zuppke because he had some rather disastrous football seasons just about this time. Wilson was delegated to get the "coach" to retire and almost succeeded. The effort was finally stopped when it came before the trustees of the school and the alumni were divided into two camps. Both sides have been equally strong and so no definite steps have been taken.

Urged on more recently by different alumni groups, both men have made unwise press releases. The result has been a growth of the opinion that both men should be removed with a new director and a new coach appointed. This will probably happen soon, maybe on July 15 when the trustees meet to approve the salaries of the members of the athletic department.

Coach Fits Needs

Big time football coaches are not usually let go at this time of the year and so the matter of someone to succeed "Zup" will become a problem. They must choose someone who knows the Illinois system since this year's team spent the entire spring training period learning it. They should also pick some coach who is well acquainted with the play of the other Big Ten teams. We can think of one man who is an alumnus and who fits the picture and is not now a part of the athletic setup at the school. Burt Ingwerson, now line coach at Northwestern University is the one who should be chosen and while it would be difficult for the Wildcats, there is little doubt they would stand in the way of Ingwerson's advancement if he is given the opportunity.

E. F.

Did You Know?

Babe Ruth, who hit 714 home runs during his long and colorful career with the Red Sox and Yankees, hit only one in the minors.

College Men Have Starred On Fairways for 40 Years

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rip Van Winkle and Gene Sarazen have a lot in common. Rip went to sleep for 20 years, and awoke to find things changed. Sarazen must have been asleep for a lot of years when he suddenly awakens to the fact that college golf is becoming a potent factor in American links affairs and future champions are to be looked for from the ranks of today's intercollegiates, such as Sarazen saw last week in the national intercollegiate championship on the Ohio State courses at Columbus, Ohio.

Sarazen, the greatest golf publicist of all time, was tremendously impressed. "Mark my words," he was quoted in an article by Whitney Martin of the Associated Press, "some of our future open champions are going to come from the colleges. The schools are going to replace the caddie ranks as the training ground of stars. These boys . . . have good coaches and many of the schools have their own private courses. . . . This national intercollegiate is amateur in its truest sense, and you never saw such fine sportsmanship anywhere. You've got to give Chick Evans a lot of credit for helping to build it up from a little affair of 25 or 30 entrants to its present magnitude. I believe there are about 200 entrants this year, the cream of the crop of our American youth."

Jones Went to Harvard

How interesting. Seems to me somewhere, somehow, there lingers in the back of my head the notion that Bobby Jones, four times winner of our national open, was a college golfer. I distinctly recollect that he attended Harvard Law School. Bobby never informed me whether in conjunction with his course in law he took up a side course on golf, but the fact remains that he won all four of his national open and his five national amateur titles subsequent to his enrolling at Harvard.

I was on the point of saying that Sarazen must admit that Bobby Jones represented the colleges fairly well as a lone exhibit until it flashed over me that Sam Parks, Jr., winner of the open at Oakmont in 1935, also was a college product. Yes, I recall digging back into the archives, after Parks won that open so amazingly, to dig out some college-day comments on Parks while playing for Princeton, in which he was accredited with being especially good with irons.

Amateur Champions

Now as to national amateur champions, the colleges have held their own reasonably well with the caddies. What the record was prior to 1902 I have no knowledge, but Louis N. James, winner in 1902, was a college man; Princeton, I think, possibly Yale. H. Chandler Egan was finishing at Harvard when he won the amateur in 1904, and he won it again in 1905. His cousin Walter, also Harvard, was runnerup in 1901. Eben Byers, winner in 1906, was a Yale man; Bob Gardner was a Yale sophomore when he won in 1909 and he won again in 1915.

S. Davidson Herron, winner in 1918, was a Princeton man; Jess Sweetser was still in Yale when he won in 1922; Ross Somerville of Canada, winner in 1932, was a college man, Toronto University, I think. George T. Dunlap, winner in 1933, was a Princeton product. W. Lawson Little, Jr., winner in 1934, '35, went to Stanford. Johnny Fischer, winner in 1936, studied at University of Michigan. Willie Turnesa, winner in 1938, went to Holy Cross.

Egan, Sweetser, Dunlap, and Fischer all were winners not only of the national amateur but of the national intercollegiate as well. Max Behr, national amateur runner-up in 1909, was a Yale man; Johnny Anderson, runner-up in 1913 and 1915, was an Amherst man. Watts Gunn, runner-up in 1925, hailed from Georgia Tech and was one of the winners of the national intercollegiate. Gene Homans, runner-up in 1930, was of Princeton, I think. Maurice McCarthy, the man who beat George Von Elm at the tenth extra hole in the national of 1930, thereby setting up a new record in national play, was a Georgetown boy.

Probably I have left out some collegian in the list of national amateur champions and runners-up, but the fact is incontrovertible that at least 18 of the last 37 national amateur championships have been won by college men, which ought to be sufficient to convince Sarazen that the "discovery" he has made about the possibilities of molding champions from the college ranks is not exactly new.

50 Starters

On this matter of the "25 or 30" playing in intercollegiate championships, the fact is that back in 1921, when the intercollegiate was not even truly national in character, the number of starters in the championship at Greenwich, Conn., was over 50. In 1923, late March, I wrote a few comments upon college golf which might enlighten Mr. Sarazen in the midst of his discoveries:

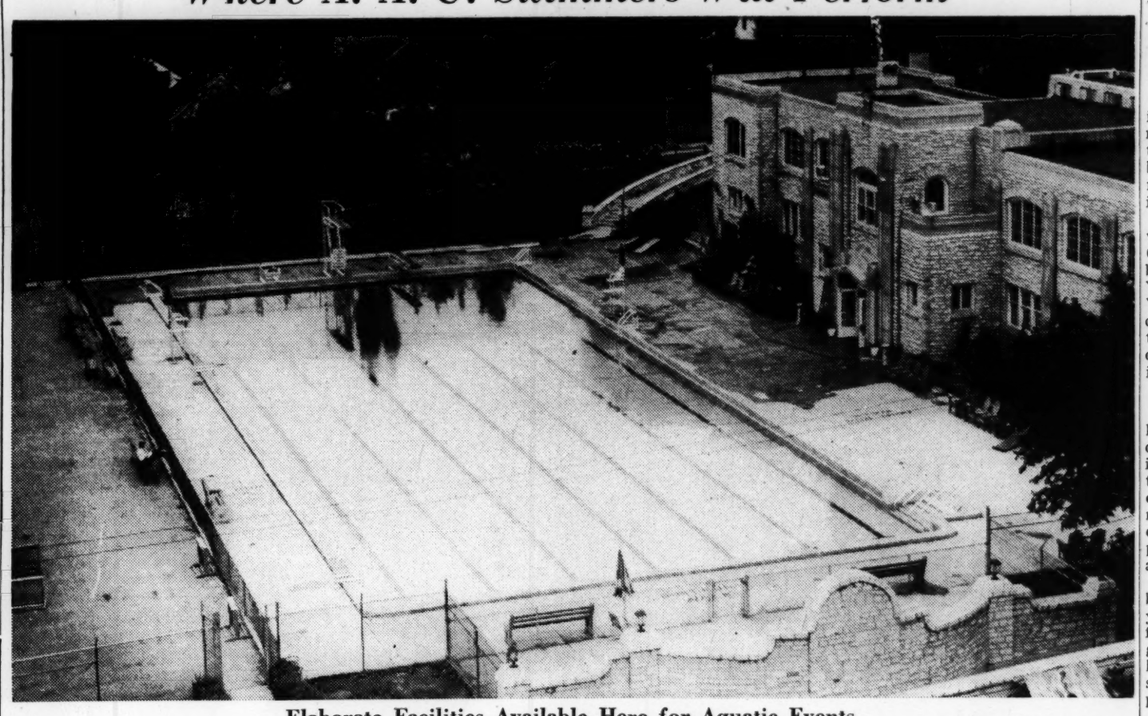
"College golf, by all the pre-season signs and tokens, is about to enter upon its biggest and most successful season. There are several reasons for so forecasting. For one thing, a certain glamour attaches to the sport through the presence in college of Jess Sweetser, the national amateur champion, who is a student at Yale; of Rudolph Knepper, a national semi-finalist, student at Princeton, and Robert T. Jones, Jr., national open runner-up, now a student at Harvard.

"The very fact that these three golfers, ranking with the best amateurs in the country or the world, are college undergraduates is sufficient in itself to place the affairs of college golf this season upon a plane of general public interest. These students hold as conspicuous a golfing position as Cyril Tolley and Roger Wethered did two or three years ago, when they were together in Oxford University, Tolley as winner of the British amateur in 1920 and Wethered as runner-up for the British open in 1921."

To sum it up, Gene Sarazen is discovering in 1941 something that I called attention to—but did not discover—in 1923. The truth is that college golf was going strong years ago.

Bill Morris, rated last basketball season by Coach Hec Edmundson as the hardest driving guard he has had in many years, will probably see no more action for the University of Washington hoop team. The colorful sophomore has dropped out of school and is now an apprentice-electrician in the Bremerton Navy Yard.

Where A. A. U. Swimmers Will Perform



Elaborate Facilities Available Here for Aquatic Events

The Maplewood, Mo., municipal swimming pool where the national A. A. U. senior outdoor men's swimming and diving championships will be held, Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

Special Plans For Swim Meet At St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAPLEWOOD, Mo. — This St. Louis County community is going "all out" in promoting the national senior outdoor swimming championships for men which will be held under A. A. U. auspices at the municipal pool here Aug. 8, 9, and 10.

The 12-event swimming and diving meet, which is expected to draw athletes from many parts of the nation, is the largest civic enterprise undertaken here in recent years.

The seating capacity of the pool is being increased to more than 4,300 and more than 15,000 persons are expected to witness the national events and the 23 open events which will also be run off during the meet.

Expected to be the sensation of the meet is Bill Smith, Jr., 16-year-old speedster from Maui, T. H., who broke four world's records and one national record in a Hawaiian meet in May.

With Smith will come five or six teammates, including the group which won the national championships at Santa Barbara, Calif., last year, and at Detroit the year before.

To handle A. A. U. diving competitions a steel 10-meter platform is being erected. It will be the only such diving tower in the St. Louis vicinity, and of itself is expected to attract considerable interest.

The Maplewood municipal pool, which was constructed with Government aid four years ago, has been in the forefront of water sports in Missouri. Its annual water carnival has become an outstanding local meet, so it's plugging the national championships with every assurance of putting on the best aquatic show ever held under the A. A. U. sanction.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 2

International League

Buffalo 11, Toronto 2.
Montreal 7, Rochester 0.
Newark 8, Syracuse 1.
Jersey City at Baltimore—rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul 12, Milwaukee 4.
Louisville 7, Toledo 6.
Columbus 10, Indianapolis 0.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 3-7, Sacramento 4-0 (2nd 7 innings).
Seattle 3, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 4, Hollywood 0.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 1.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Shreveport 1.
Tulsa 7, Dallas 2.
San Antonio 5, Houston 4.
Fort Worth 6-1, Oklahoma City 4-0.

Southern Association

Little Rock 3, Knoxville 0.
Atlanta 8-4, Birmingham 3-1.
Nashville 9, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League

Elmira 6-6, Hartford 5-2.
Scranton 1-8, Binghamton 0-7 (2nd 14 innings).
Springfield 10-5, Williamsport 0-6.
Albany 6, Wilkes-Barre 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
St. Louis	48	23	.676	....
Brooklyn	48	24	.667	½
New York	38	32	.543	9½
Cincinnati	36	34	.514	11½
Pittsburgh	29	34	.460	15
Chicago	31	39	.443	16½
Boston	26	40	.394	19½
Philadelphia	20	50	.286	27½

Results July 2

Boston 5, New York 4
New York 6, Boston 0
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 3
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 3
Only games scheduled

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
New York	45	26	.634	....
Cleveland	43	30	.589	3
Boston	36	33	.522	8
Chicago	36	34	.514	8½
Detroit	37	36	.507	9
Philadelphia	34	36	.486	10½
Washington	26	44	.371	18½
St. Louis	24	42	.364	18½

Results July 2

New York 8, Boston 4
Philadelphia 7, Washington 6 (10 inns.)
Detroit 1, Chicago 0
Only games scheduled

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Buddy Hassett Underrated

The most underrated first baseman in the National League, according to Casey Stengel, is Buddy Hassett, the Irish thrush from New York City. The manager of the Braves dashed to Buddy's support today, in the wake of unjustified criticism locally over the recent sale of Babe Dahlgren to the Chicago Cubs. The Babe, you probably remember, was leading the Braves in runs batted in when sold to Wrigley and for a few days thereafter was the hottest clouter in the circuit.

"I've never said anything about a ball player after I let him go," said Stengel, "and I'm not going to start now by telling you there were a lot of things wrong with Dahlgren. But I will say this. I got rid of him because I thought we have a better first baseman in Hassett.

Double Plays

"As I see it, Dahlgren has it over Hassett in only one column—hitting a long ball," the Boston manager continued. "Babe will go up there and drive a ball into the bleachers once in a while. But Hassett will get on base more often and he'll play a better defensive game around the bag. Buddy can get in on those bunts, and nobody in the league makes that double play—first to second to first—as good as he does."

During most of his stay in the National League, Hassett has been overshadowed at first base by a bigger name. After hitting .310 at Brooklyn in 1936 and .304 the following year, the Dodgers came up with Dolph Camilli in a trade. With Buddy it was a case of try the outfield or warm the bench. But his garden play left much to be desired. For one thing he had an infielder's arm. When he came to Boston, Elbie Fletcher, a local boy, was holding down the bag. After Elbie moved to Pittsburgh, Stengel experimented with Max West—not because Hassett was unsatisfactory, but with the idea of finding the best spot for big Maxie This spring it was Dahlgren. However, at the moment Buddy is all alone out there.

* * *

The sensational hitting streak of Joe Di Maggio has somewhat obscured the great comeback of the entire Yankee club. Once again they are a dominating factor in the American League pennant race. Having moved out in front of the Cleveland Indians, favorites among the critics on opening day, the New Yorkers threaten to walk away from the pack in the second half of the season, which arrives officially this week end.

Oddly enough, New York critics say Joe McCarthy's pitching is not good. They maintain it is far better today than it was a month ago, but still not what you expect from a flag contender. However, the batting and fielding has exceeded McCarthy's expectations. His boys are not high in base hits and consequently their team average is not spectacular, but no other outfit in the league can touch them in clouting for extra bases.

Better Reserves

Paced by Di Maggio, the Yankee attack has returned to its peak. Charley Keller and Bill Dickey have come back with good years. Rookie John Sturm has moved in to take charge of first base. Joe Gordon is once again the leading second sacker in the league. Tommy Henrich, too, is hitting. Rosar is a better catcher. McCarthy is better for deserves, particularly at shortstop, where Phil Rizzuto and Frank Crosetti play.

The fine team spirit of the Yanks is put up as a contributing factor in their comeback. But the truth is, this hustle and team play has been there all the time. McCarthy developed it shortly after he became manager and it has been present ever since. In this respect, at least, the New Yorkers have it all over Cleveland.

Exhibition Golf

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 3 (AP)—Four golfing greats, Bobby Jones, Jimmy Thomson, Sam Snead, and open champion Craig Wood will compete Sept. 14 at the Essex Country Club in an exhibition match for British War Relief.

Chicago Football

The schedule just released for the National Professional Football league gives football fans some unusual week-ends for Chicago. On four occasions there will be a game at Northwestern on Saturday and a professional game on Sunday. Chicago will see nine games according to the regular schedule and the Bears are hoping to also bring the league play-off game here in December. It looks as if football is going to furnish a lot of entertainment around here this fall.

Di Maggio Shooting At Triple Batting Crown

By the Associated Press

Poker-faced Joe Di Maggio, the greatest player, excluding pitchers, in the present era of baseball, has reached his goal of a new all-time major league record for hitting in 45 consecutive games, and now can try shooting for another prize—the "triple crown of batting." This bauble is the three-way championship in percentage hitting, home runs and runs batted in and is one of the most elusive batting honors in the game.

In the last 15 years it has been won only by the immortal Lou Gehrig, who, incidentally, is to be memorialized by the New York Yankees and fans in a ceremony in Yankee Stadium before tomorrow's doubleheader. Gehrig captured all three in 1934 when he hit .363, collected 49 home runs and batted in 165 tallies.

Ruth Missed

Babe Ruth was never able to hit this target. Rogers Hornsby did it twice in the National League in 1922 and 1925. Other heroes of the past might have achieved it, except that runs batted in were not recorded until the last two decades. Anyway it is a coveted prize which only a really great, all-around hitter can hope to win.

Di Maggio has a chance. His blow yesterday to break the 44-year-old mark of Willie Keeler for hitting in the most consecutive games was a sizzling home run, his 18th of the season, and preserved his leadership in this department.

In batting in three runs to help the Yanks rip open the Boston Red Sox 8-4 he also lifted himself within four "RBI" of the league leader, teammate Charley Keller, who hit his 17th homer in yesterday's game.

Williams First

Joe's batting average of .348 is 53 points behind the .401 pace of Boston's Ted Williams, but their marks have been sliding closer together for weeks and Di Maggio, in boosting himself from a .306 percentage when his streak started May 15, definitely has come within range of the lead.

Yesterday's victory was New York's sixth straight and 20th in 24 games in a furious surge that has given the Yanks a lead of three full games over the Cleveland Indians, who were idle yesterday.

Di Maggio's homer came with one on in the fifth inning and so unsettled the Sox that New York was able to score six times on three hits in that one frame and give Lefty Gomez margin for his sixth victory, although the 95-degree temperature forced him out the next inning.

In the other American League tussles the Philadelphia Athletics clipped the Washington Senators 7-6 on Bob Johnson's 17th home run in the tenth inning and Detroit nosed out the Chicago White Sox 1-0 in a spectacular night game pitching duel between Bobo Newsom and Bill Dietrich.

The tottering Tiger ace allowed just three scattered hits in one of the best performances of his varied career and preserved the one run margin given him in the first inning by Pat Mullin's single and Rudy York's double. Dietrich gave only five hits in losing.

In the National League the Brooklyn Dodgers repaid the Phils for Tuesday's setback by taking a 9-3 decision and chopping the lead of the idle St. Louis Cardinals to half a game. Dixie Walker led a 12-hit attack with two triples and a single, batting in five runs.

Pittsburgh beat the Cincinnati Reds 8-3 for Paul Derringer's tenth loss of the season as Maurice Van Robays and Elbie Fletcher came through with timely hits.

The Boston Braves and New York Giants divided a doubleheader with two four-hit pitching exhibitions. Dick Errickson and Tom Earley shared the mound assignment in winning the first game 5-4 and Bill Lohrman retaliated with a 6-0 shutout in the nightcap.

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'Sergeant York' in New York—Pop Concert—Radio Prospectus

Gary Cooper in Title Role Of New Biographical Film

By John Beaufort

New York

To the good sense and integrity of Alvin C. York as well as to the good faith of Warner Brothers go praise and thanks for the excellent new biographical film which opened Wednesday evening at the Astor Theater. "Sergeant York" is the appropriate title of this story about a real Tennessee mountaineer who became a World War hero despite his religiously based objections to warfare.

The picture's significance therefore lies not in its excitements, which are many, nor in its genuineness of thought and emotion, nor in its wit and candor. "Sergeant York" shines with a peculiar incandescence because it explores more than casually the spiritual struggle experienced by a simple American whose abiding faith in "The Book" finds itself suddenly in conflict with the law requiring him to shoulder a gun in his country armed forces.

While understandable wherever the Christian ideal is being striven after, "Sergeant York" nevertheless springs from a particularly American source, is concerned with a phase of experience as it passes on the American scene, and has an essentially American flavor. It is American in the sense that Gary Cooper is American. Perhaps the example may be accepted as both a definition and an indication as to why "Sergeant York" is this country's motion picture at its best.

* * *

Since the actual character who inspired this production was on hand to check its veracity, we may assume that the new Astor attraction wants for nothing of importance in the way of fact. The early part of the narrative takes place in the Cumberland mountain country of Tennessee. In a series of scenes we are introduced to the folk of the region; to the good parson Rosier Pile; to Mother York, whose face has a fierce and sturdy pride; to Alvin, a wild, obstreperous young farmer with an appetite for hard work and hard drink; to the friends and neighbors of the Yorks and particularly to such folk as Gracie Williams (the heroine) and Zeb Andrews, who comes as near as anyone to being the villian of the piece.

Alvin York's drama is mainly struggle from within. It takes the form of a religious conversion after he had escaped being struck by lightning. Alvin had just been cheated out of a choice bit of land which he worked prodigiously to purchase. He was en route to kill the two parties to the crooked business when the lightning struck. The conversion is the least convincingly managed transition in the story but it bears some conviction in the admirable playing of Mr. Cooper in the role of Avin York.

* * *

York's spiritual struggle over the question of fighting begins when he is required by law to register in the draft. His pleas for exemption on religious grounds are refused but his behavior after being drafted is unexceptionable. His marksmanship wins him immediate attention, and his firmly rooted faith leads a superior officer to send Alvin away on a furlough to ponder the questions which have in some measure faced every Christian conscientious objector. With the Bible and an American history as guidebooks, the mountaineer returns to his native haunts to seek an answer and finally to decide that, for him, rendering unto Cassar what is Caesar's means serving in the war.

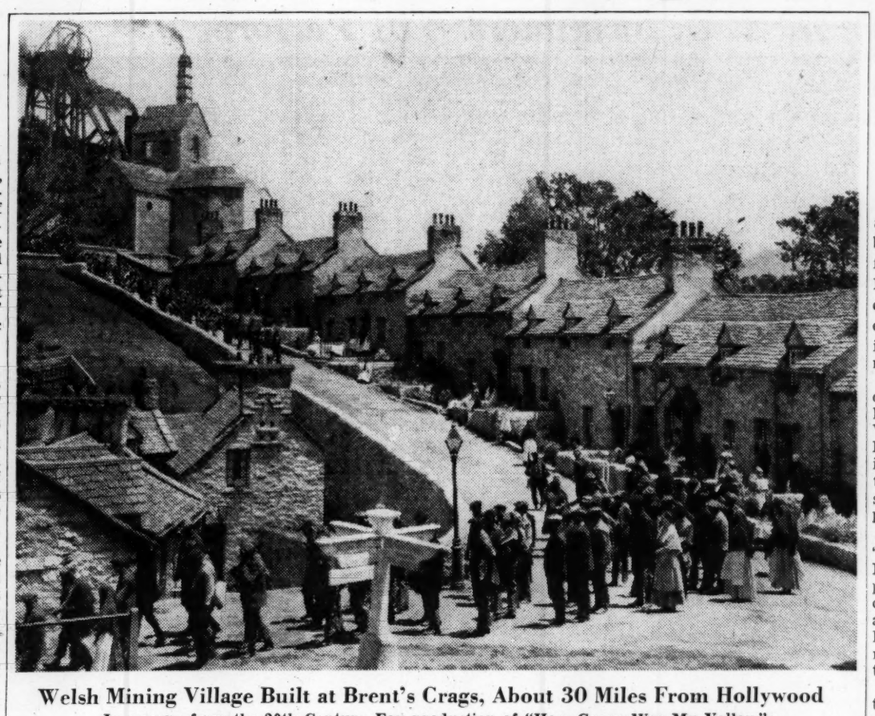
"Sergeant York" spares nothing of the shock of warfare in reporting upon its hero's extraordinary valor. But the film closes with the dilemma unresolved in York's own thought. Turning down the offers for theater engagements and other enterprises which would net him some quarter of a million dollars, he observes that he still thinks killing is wrong. Whatever the glory of his heroic exploits, the film manages to keep this somehow outside of Sergeant York's own mental horizon. In other words, an objectivity is preserved which makes it impossible to use "Sergeant York" as propaganda for any specific argument.

* * *

Through its writing, direction, and performance, "Sergeant York" breathes authenticity. It is perhaps an epic, if the word has not been overused out of all meaning. Alvin C. York has become a sort of modern American legend and his renown does not diminish in these realistic excerpts from his career. Abem Finkel and Harry Chandlee, Howard Koch and John Huston are the two sets of writers credited with having translated Sergeant York's diary into motion picture terms. Howard Hawks has ranged from the warmly human to the violently physical in his direction. There is a strong vein of irony which makes itself felt especially in the early scenes.

Gary Cooper, as Sergeant York, gives another of those performances which combine mellowness and simplicity with a tight wit and a mulish determination, once aroused. Mr. Cooper is so genuinely rooted in the American character that his work seems less and less like acting as the years go by. Walter Brennan plays with honest dignity Pastor Pile. Joan Leslie, as Gracie Williams, may be accounted among the most appealing and talented of the new actresses.

Margaret Wycherly gives a heroically stalwart performance as Mother York and valuable aid is given by Stanley Ridges, George Tobias, Ward Bond, June Lockhart, Noah Beery, Jr., Clem Bevans, Dickie Moore, Robert Porterfield, and others. The technical assignments and the musical arrangements have been ably managed. In fact, "Sergeant York," is easily one of the year's best pictures.



Welsh Mining Village Built at Brent's Crags, About 30 Miles From Hollywood
In a scene from the 20th Century-Fox production of "How Green Was My Valley."

Welsh Songs to Mark Film Of Mining Village Story

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Twentieth Century-Fox will try to include a cross-section of Welsh songs and singing in its forthcoming production of Richard Llewellyn's "How Green Was My Valley," a story of a mining district in Wales.

"It certainly wouldn't be in character without the singing," says Rhys Williams, who recently was in "The Corn Is Green," and is now playing one of the important roles in the picture. "Whenever you see as many as three men get together you can be certain you are about to hear some singing."

For the group singing, the studio was fortunate in finding a large Welsh choir of 50, regularly holding meetings in Los Angeles. The choir, made up of Welsh businessmen and workers, thought at first that singing for a motion picture might be a little worldly; but they consented when they were told that they would be given a voice in the choice of songs.

* * *

These, as the matter now stands, will consist of some of the Welsh songs most heard today. There will be a marching song on the way home from the mines, a song before washing, a hymn before dinner in the Morgan home, some chorals at chapel, and the singing of the miners on their doorsteps in the early evening.

The greatest care is being taken with this production, according to the studio, to keep Welsh people from writing to say that this or that detail is out of key. Rhys Williams is the only Welsh actor in the picture; but many of the choir have worked in collieries in their youth, and know every detail of Welsh village life. Even Idwal Jones, the novelist-publicist, who will act as technical director, is a Welshman born, and an authority on things Welsh.

* * *

The set, a rather extraordinary one for Hollywood, has been built over a manufactured mine in a canyon about 30 miles from Hollywood called Brent's Crags. It includes a pit head, machinery, and rows of soot-blackened cottages. Tons of coal refuse and soot (from Arizona) have been scattered about to give an air of authenticity to the whole.

There will be no box-office star. The leads are carried by Walter Pidgeon as the minister, Gruffydd; Maureen O'Hara as Aufharad; Roddy McDowall as Huw; and Anna Lee, Donald Crisp, Sara Allgood, and Barry Fitzgerald (the last two formerly of Dublin's Abbey players) in supporting roles. The picture is being directed by John Ford. Certain details to which readers objected are understood to have been eliminated from the film.

Tonight at the Pops'

March, "On the Esplanade" ..... Bodge
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Entrance of the Little Fauns ..... Pierne
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Estudiantina," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Eric Coates

Miss Duncan at the Pops

Miss Helen Zoe Duncan, pianist, got a fine send-off at the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, last night, making her orchestral début as soloist in the D Major Piano Concerto of Haydn. She gave a brilliant exhibition on her own account, and beside that she succeeded in winning the interested co-operation of the Boston Symphony musicians, which is a big thing for a beginning artist to do. Naturally enough, the conductor lent her all the support that lay in his power; and the audience, perhaps entranced at the outset by the striking and pleasing appearance of the newcomer, sat up to enthusiastic attention.

* * *

You listen for the first note of a débutante, be she a vocalist or an instrumentalist. For often it sounds the promise of a career. It is likely to have a quality you never forget. As for Miss Duncan, she made the attack in style. She caught the house and she alarmed the orchestra to business. Her touch of the keys had command.

Miss Duncan played the piano not only in association with the orchestra but played it as an instrument in an ensemble. She made it converse with the violins, set its color off against that of the woods and brasses, and led its solo phrases right up to the point where the concertmaster and his colleagues came in. Otherwise to say, she phrased Haydn's music with continuity and maintained an unbroken rhythm. She also disclosed plentiful feeling for good tone and for expressive shading.

* * *

It was a varied evening at the Pops, some things performed sensitively and masterfully, others raucously, as though the meeting were a rehearsal for the Esplanade rather than a presentation in a roofed auditorium. But in summer we must take the Symphony men as we find them. If they want to tear the "Meistersinger" Prelude to pieces, let them have their way. Give them the challenge of something novel or something that tests their skill in an uncommon fashion, and they are back to their old expert selves again. **W. P. T.**

Dick Powell

To be soloist with Frances Langford on "Southern Cruise," CBS network's "good neighbor" program, making its debut Friday, WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Helen Hayes to Be Heard In British War Relief Drama

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Barber shop" quartet singing and a "sliver cornet" band are to be established as a weekly radio feature, beginning tonight. Helen Hayes is to be heard in a special drama for British aid. One of the earliest sponsored dramatic shows is to move to the CBS network tonight.

Holiday features include a patriotic dialogue by two bus travellers, a new verse play by Stephen Vincent Benét, a talk by President Roosevelt, and Fulton Lewis' imaginary microphone report on the Continental Congress and the signing of the Decraration of Independence.

Seasonal premieres of a new "good neighbor" program featuring Frances Langford and Dick Powell, popular singing stars, a revival of the "What's My Name?" quiz, and a "Spotlight" program giving listeners an opportunity to vote on radio newcomers, are scheduled for the week end.

Musical events worth notice are the debut of a boy conductor, a rarely-heard violin paraphrase of Wagner's "Siegfried" music, and Howard Barlow's scheduling of the "New World" Symphony.

Tonight

Summer premiere

The "Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America," weekly feature; O. C. Cash, founder, to speak on premiere; police quartet from Oklahoma City, guests; also San Fernando Valley Silver Bugle Corps, from Hollywood; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Variety

Raymond Massey of stage and films, Marcel Grandjany, harpist, to be guests of Bob Burns on "Music Hall"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore to do patriotic show, in regular program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Drama

"Death Valley Days," held to be oldest sponsored dramatic show on air, transfers to CBS-WEEI, 8.

Helen Hayes to play in modern story of England, for British War Relief program; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Venezuela, "Little Venice on the Caribbean," with talks, drama, and music, on NBC's "Good Neighbors" program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Friday

Holiday Features

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, and Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, from Buffalo, N. Y.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Highway for Americans," a dialogue by two Americans traveling on a bus; CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

Stephen Vincent Benét's "Listen to the People," a verse play with music, written for the day, with Henry Hull and Howard Lindsay; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:15.

"Fourth of July in Britain," an on-the-spot commentary by Larry Lesueur, CBS London correspondent; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

President Roosevelt, for Office of Civilian Defense; followed by National Anthem and Salute to the Flag; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red and Blue-WBZ and WNAC, 5, also MBS-WAAB, 5 and 11:15.

Fulton Lewis to repeat his imaginary coverage of the Continental Congress and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, holiday feature he inaugurated last year; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Hour with Lucille Manners, Ross Graham, and Frank Black's Orchestra to be heard from Toronto, Ont., in holiday celebration staged by Canadian Corps Association in honor of American Legion; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Russell Bennett to introduce his "A March for America" in "Notebook" program of American music; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina, on "Our Republic. It Must Be Preserved," from Asheville, N. C.; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Premiere

"Southern Cruise," a "good neighbor" popular variety program sponsored by CBS, with singing stars, Frances Langford and Dick Powell; Arthur Q. Bryan as "purser"; and Lud Gluskin's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

"Claudia and Davis," Rose Franken story adapted to the air, now 30-minute program; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Premiere

"Spotlight," variety program directed by Ed East, to feature four acts, of which one voted best by listeners to make return engagement; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Music

Lorin Maazel, 11-year-old conductor, to direct portion of two weekly NBC Summer Symphony concerts; Frank Black to direct opening items on first concert, Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" Overture; Master Maazel to conduct Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 (Italian), Dika Newlin's "Cradle Song" and Wagner's Overture to "Rienzi"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

"Chicagoland Hour" to honor George M. Cohan, producer-song writer, with a program of his songs, by soloists and orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

Summer premiere

"What's My Name," quiz on famous people, with Arlene Francis and John Reed King, replacing Edgar Bergen; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Defense feature

Story of the development of the destroyer service of the United States Navy, in "Spirit of '41" program; Burgess Meredith, narrator; on-the-spot-demonstration, from New York Harbor, of destroyer crew in action; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Music

Seldom heard paraphrase by Wilhelmj, of Wagner's "Siegfried" music, to be played by Jacques Gasselin, violinist, with Music Hall Quartet; also first movement of Brahms' Quintet for Piano and Strings, with Rosa Linda, pianist; and Mozart's Quintet for Clarinet and Strings, with Jan Williams, clarinet soloist; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dvořák's Symphony No. 5 (From the New World) to be featured item in Howard Barlow's concert with the CBS Broadcasting Symphony; Rossini's "William Tell" Overture and Waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenade in E, for first portion; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo soprano, to sing Kjerluff's "Last Night" and Foster's "Old Folks at Home," with Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra; Tchaikovsky's "Autumn Song," by Albert Spalding, violinist; Glazounoff's "Valse de Concert," popular "Walking by the River" and MacDowell medley by orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Talk feature

Avrahm Yarmolinsky, chief of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library, to join "Invitation to Learning" discussion of Dostoievsky's/"Crime and Punishment"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

NBC

Lorin Maazel

Child conductor of two NBC Summer Symphony concerts. The first of them is Saturday, NBC-Blue, WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

At the Telepix

"Anzacs in Action" is announced for the new program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will be Wendell Willkie in "Information, Please"; "Romance of Louisiana," "Tilden's Tennis Tips," "Roller Skating," a Walt Disney cartoon, and half an hour of newsreels.

On Summer Stages

Plays announced for next week in the summer theaters include the following. Unless otherwise specified performances begin Monday.

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall, Elissa Landi in "The Lady Has a Heart."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "The Little Foxes," Wednesday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at Cohasset Town Hall, Violet Heming and Diana Barrymore in "Old Acquaintance."

Dennis — Cape Playhouse, C. Aubrey Smith in "Old English."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "The Male Animal."

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players, "Three Cornered Moon," Tuesday.

Gloucester—School of the Theater, Philip Barry's "You and I," July 11 and 12.

Gloucester — Bass Rocks Theater, Erik Rhodes in "George Washington Slept Here."

Holyoke—Mountain Park Casino, "Night Must Fall."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, "Mr. and Mrs. North."

Martha's Vineyard—Playhouse, James Bell and Joyce Arling in "The Male Animal."

Rockport—Forbes Theater, opening Wednesday.

Provincetown—Artists Theater, "Museum Piece."

Sandwich — Sandwich Players, "Spring Dance," continuing through week.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Mary Wickes and Whitner Bissell in "George Washington Slept Here."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, Fifi D'Orsay in "Little Miss Bluebeard," Tuesday.

Westboro — Red Barn Theater, "Dark Tower."

Maine

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players at Kennebunkport Playhouse, Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," Tuesday.

Ogunquit — Playhouse, Dorothy Sands in "By Your Leave."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, "Lady in Waiting."

New Hampshire

Barnstormers — "Ladies in Retirement" (Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Maine, Wednesday; Laconia, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday).

Keene—Summer Theater, "Charley's Aunt."

New London — New London Players, "George Washington Slept Here," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Out of the Frying Pan," Wednesday.

Rye Beach—Farragut Playhouse, "Lady of Letters," Tuesday.

Whitefield—Forty Niners, "The Male Animal," Tuesday.

Vermont

Weston—Playhouse, "Accent on Youth," July 11, 12, 13.

Connecticut

Branford — Montowese Playhouse, American Actors' Company, "Gaslight," Tuesday.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, Anna Sten in "Nancy's Private Affair."

Ivoryton — Playhouse, Charles Butterworth in "George Washington Slept Here."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Ladies in Retirement," Tuesday.

New Milford — Theater-in-the-Dale, "The Shining Hour," Wednesday.

Ridgefield — Chekhov Theater Players, Elmhirst Theater, "Twelfth Night," July 12.

Suffield — Band Box Theater, "Lady in Waiting," Tuesday.

Westport — Country Playhouse, "Helen," swing musical.

Rhode Island

Matunuck—Theater-by-the-Sea, Elsa Maxwell in "Party."

HOLIDAY CRUISES

All Sailings from Foster's Wharf, Boston

Marine Lounge, Cafeteria aboard ship. Free Deck Chairs, Dancing, Entertainment, 2 hour stopover at Provincetown for sightseeing. Special rates for groups. Free Bus Service from South Station.

Cape Cod Steamship Company, Boston, Hubbard 2650

THURSDAY NITE

Annual "NITE-BEFORE" PARTY—Boston's most popular pre-holiday party. Sail 10 P. M. for four-hour moonlite cruise on cool waters of Massachusetts Bay. Return 2 A. M. Friday

Free continuous dancing. $3 per couple

FRIDAY—Provincetown cruise. Leave 10.15 A. M., return 8:15 P. M. $2.50 round trip.

SATURDAY—Provincetown cruise. Leave 10 A. M., return 8 P. M. $2.00 round trip.

SUNDAY—Provincetown cruise. Leave 10:15 A. M., return 8:15 P. M. $2.50 round trip.

Note—Children under 12, half fare on all Provincetown cruises.

STEEL PIER

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop concert, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. (Final concert).

Boston Films

Exeter—
"The Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2, 5, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—
"Four's a Crowd," Rosalind Russell and Errol Flynn. 1, 4:40, 8. "Waterloo Bridge." 2:50, 6:10.

Metropolitan—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivian Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Invasion of England." "The Life of a Fighting Pilot." "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Anzacs in Action." "Willkie Second Information Please." "Romance of Louisiana." "Tilden's Tennis Tips." "Roller Skating." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Never Say Die." Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:22, 3:06, 5:50, 8:34. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." Edward Cianelli and Sally Eilers. 11:03 a. m., 1:47, 4:31, 7:15, 9:59.

Uptown—
"Great American Broadcast," 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. 2 and 8.
Regent: "They Drive By Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Road Show," Frank Morgan. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Power Dave." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Blonde Inspiration." Virginia Grey. 3:47, 7:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
University: "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. 2:53, 8:15. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 1:50, 6:54, 10:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. "Too Many Blondes." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 2:56, 8:17. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:40, 7, 9:56.
Park: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8:15. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 9:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Drums Along the Mohawk." Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. "Hold That Woman." James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:38, 5:59, 8:20.
Mystic: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 11:55, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. 3:05, 9.
Maplewood: "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. "Lucky Devils." 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Sign of the Wolf." M. Whalen. "Li'l Abner." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Double Date." 1:55, 7, 10. "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 3, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 3:30, 8:22. "Ride on Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 4, 6:45, 10.

NATICK — Colonial: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Preston Foster. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Too Many Blondes." Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. "I'll Sell My Life."
Strand: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde."

Revere—Boulevard: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Ramparts We Watch." "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.
Central: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Great Mr. Nobody." Edward Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Little Men." Frankie Darro. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March. "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Shadows on the Stairs." Paul Cavanagh. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Virginia Field. 2:09, 8:09. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Sky Murder." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Next Time We Love." James Stewart. "Man Betrayed." Edward Ellis. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends." J. Hubbard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Meet the Fleet." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Las Vegas Night." Phil Regan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Public Deb No. 1." George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. "Mr. District Attorney." Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 3:34, 7:59. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15, 6:35, 9:56.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
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"BILLY THE KID"
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"MOON OVER MIAMI"
Betty Grable ● Don Ameche ● Robert Cummings
Plus: "I'll Wait for You"

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MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
July 4-July 10. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"I Wanted Wings," with Ray Milland, Wm. Holden, Wayne Morris, Bryan Donlevy and Veronica Lake. Also "A Shot in the Dark" with Ricardo Cortez.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, July 3, 1941

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry
Illustrated by the Author
Chapter Four

Leafy had never realized before how difficult it was to teach English. Not rules of grammar, or hard things like that, but just the way people spoke to make themselves understood. Why, you'd think English was as hard as one of those foreign tongues, Latin or French, the way Clemenza just couldn't begin to get it. Well, there was nothing to do except to keep at it.

Even now, on her first real walk round the countryside with Clemenza, when Leafy would have preferred to point out the squirrels' drey, that must have been new last winter, and the exact place where she'd fallen into the creek when she was only three, and the patch of sunny meadow where the wild strawberries always grew thickest, she had to take her mind from all this and concentrate on the morning's lesson. But it wasn't easy. Leafy did so wish she could point out to Clemenza that sightly new bit of shingling on the Sartwell barn. And oh how Mother Sartwell's garden was coming on. Seemed as though it was always at least a week ahead of anyone else's.

Then out of the house came, not Mother Sartwell, with her clean homespun frock and little crooked smile, not Jed, with his big rough hands and slow pleasant speech, but Mr. Simeon Peleg, slouching down the path, his red face dropping its company smile and beginning to show traces of anger.

And to Leafy's, "Why, good day, Mr. Peleg," he just jerked out a "'Day, Miss Leafy," and brushed past, not seeming to realize that, as neighbors who hadn't met for half a year, it would be seemly to stop and make a few inquiries.

Presents and Introductions

Mother Sartwell got up from her loom to greet them. "My, Lavinia, it's good to set eyes on you again. I was telling Jed only the other day it was 'bout time you showed up for the summer." She bustled them into the cool low room where the loom, shoved back now from its winter site beside the open hearth, took up almost a quarter of the space.

Leafy, untying her bonnet, glanced round and gave a little sharp sigh of pleasure. Nothing was changed here, nothing ever changed. It was, the whole little place with its sod floor and crane in the fireplace, and single upstairs room, just as she imagined the first settlers back in New Haven must have lived. Some of them, anyway.

It was fun giving Mother Sartwell Grandmother's presents, to see her eyes light up at the bright color of the ribands as Clemenza handed them over.

"Grandmother said they'd look nicer on you than anyone she knew," said Leafy.

The old lady's wrinkled fingers moved softly over the gilt that decorated the brown book cover. "Familiar Quotations from the Works of John Milton," she read aloud. "Jed'll admire to have this, Lavinia."

Leafy remembered to explain about Clemenza, and at their attention the little girl smiled a pleasant, but unintelligible response. Mother Sartwell patted the brown cheek, then whisked off through the door into the leanto summer kitchen. In a moment she was back with two blue bowls of clabber, and a lump of maple sugar for each.

"Talk ain't the only thing mouths is made for. Set you down now."

Clemenza started to drop to the floor, but the woman patted a chair invitingly. The little girl took it. Well, that was surprising!

Leafy explained about the English, how necessary it was that the poor captured slaves should have an interpreter. "But I can't seem to make much headway," she frowned. "Clemenza, say 'thank you for the maple sugar'!" and as there was no response she turned to Mother Sartwell, "You see?"

Lesson in English

Clemenza looked up from her spoon and smiled.

"Well, she knows her own name," said Mother Sartwell, "but for the rest, you're tryin' to weave before yer thread's spun. Aimin' to teach words by usin' other words. Now let's see, how does she call you, Miss Lavinia?"

"Just Leafy."

Mrs. Sartwell wrapped her hands in her apron and thought a moment. "Now try this way, with her. Clemenza," she pointed to the child. "Leafy." She pointed at Leafy.

Clemenza brightened with interest.

"Table." Mrs. Sartwell rapped a knuckle on it.

The child laid down her spoon, and her lips formed the word, but didn't say it.

"Table," repeated Mrs. Sartwell. "Now you say it, Leafy, and then maybe she will."

Two repetitions, and in a moment the child said, "Tabu," quite distinctly. Leafy gave a little bounce on her chair, and that gave Mrs. Sartwell another idea.

She pointed to an empty chair. "Chair," she said. Leafy said, "Chair." Clemenza said, "Shair," with a delighted giggle at her own cleverness.

"Sit," said Mrs. Sartwell, and sat.

So for the rest of that day Leafy was careful to use to Clemenza only the five words she had already mastered. It looked as though the child were going to wear out all the chairs in Grandmother's house in illustrating the word "sit," but Leafy could give her a new action word tomorrow. Something quiet, like "sleep."

Late in the afternoon, she took up her bow and slung the quiver over her shoulder. The shadows of the old elms lay, long and cool, across the thick dust of the road. It was warm for May and there'd been no rain for a week. There was the giant maple at the corner of the woodlot, always the first to turn pure gold in the fall.

Then ahead of her, just on the edge of the wood, in clear silhouette against the daisy starred grazing ground beyond, stood a . . . what was it? It looked like a notice board. It was just beside the pool and surely it hadn't been there when she and Clemenza had passed by this morning. Why, of all the impertinence! Mr. Peleg must have put it up as a warning to her!

The temptation was too great. With arrow ready nocked on the string she just had to swing up the bow, draw to her ear and let fly. Almost bound to miss so small a target.

But the first shaft of the year went whack into the middle.

A grunt of surprise. But nobody had been hit. Leafy slithered down the slope, then stopped and gasped, "Oh!" Then as the boy turned, "Oh, it's you again."

The boy in the butternut suit was down on his knees, tugging the arrow out of her target. It took quite a strong tug, too. He turned and grinned up at her. Why, he didn't seem a bit angry.

"Thought maybe 'twas an Injun rising; King Philip out again. Mighty good shooting," he conceded, handing back her arrow.

"Oh, that was just chance," explained Leafy. "Look here, what's your name? I meant to ask you the other day? And do you work for Mr. Peleg? Please, you won't tell him I was trespassing on his land, will you?"

* * *

Aaron woke to driving rain drumming on the taut wet canvas of the wagon cover. Rolling over sleepily, he realized he was alone. Hugo must have left before daylight. Well, this was no kind of a day for survey work — a man wouldn't be able to see much beyond the end of his measuring chain.

Then he sat up with a jerk. But Mr. Bemis Parrott would come back to the camp tomorrow with Hugo; and, rain or no rain, a link had to be found which would carry a railroad across the valley and up on to the higher ground to the east.

A railroad!

He'd come high to suspecting it. But not till Bemis Parrott's letter of the night before had he known for certain.

With difficulty he got a fire going almost between the wheels of the wagon and made himself breakfast. And still it poured. Then, loaded down with instruments and a mixed feeling of responsibility and despair, he started up the deer track which followed the hillside. This job didn't need a surveyor so much as a good pack horse.

A final plunge through a ring of undergrowth brought him out into the open on the bare rock where he had built the cairn. A sudden screaming wind tore at his hat, flapping the dripping brim down over his eyes. He dumped his loads, held back the brim, and peered out over the valley below. As he had feared, the tree-tops beneath him faded away into a grey curtain of gusty rain, and there was no sign, not even a shadow of outline, to show the other hills across the valley.

He took up his load again. There was nothing to do but make his way across to the other side, and search the whole hillside.

Reasons for Secrecy

Now that he knew that the survey was to show a route for the new railroad he could understand how necessary it was that not even a suspicion should leak out. Otherwise, speculators in the know might foreclose mortgages, or trick hard working farmers into selling their land in order to hold it for ten times its true value, besides getting almost as much unfair profit through their political connections when the time came for the State to condemn and value the property. Then, as he remembered from the Albany route, there was always an opposition party; people and groups of people who were always against any progress or anything new, or who had some real, or selfish reason to oppose it. The more time such a party had to organize, the stronger would be their opposition. Yes, he could begin now to understand why Mr. Parrott had inquired so carefully, before he was hired, whether he had any friends in New Haven. Why, there was a heap of responsibility on his shoulders and this was the first time he'd guessed it.

Boughs burdened with rain hung low across his path, each needing to be thrust aside, each pouring another deluge of water down sleeve and collar. It was a relief to come out into the open valley where the rain beat down direct and couldn't be dodged.

Lunch Time

On a day like this one hour was like another, no sun, no change in the flat, sodden sky. But his stomach told him it must be near noon. An overhanging bluff which, even if he'd had no burden of tripod, level and chain, he couldn't have climbed. But since it gave a slight protection, why not sit down and munch his bread before it had turned back into dough? While eating he got out the compass, balanced it on his knee. Well, that was puzzling! . . . the hillside ran almost due east and west; not north and south, parallel to the valley. That showed how even a good surveyor could get his sense of direction confused when there was no sun and the trees shut out any view more than twenty yards ahead.

An idea, call it a hope, was rising in his mind. Hastily he gulped down the last chunk of sodden bread, thrust the compass into its case and swung back along his tracks. If he could circle a bit, come out over the top of this cliff he'd have a clear view. And then. . . .

It took a good quarter of an hour, and still he was not quite daring to hope. Then out into the open. And across a narrow valley, and clearly visible, another wooded hillside.

Across a narrow valley. That was important. Just a cleft in the hills, which couldn't, by a good mile's breadth, be the main valley. The thing to do now was to get back to camp while there was still light and tomorrow they'd run a careful level up this little side valley.

Let's see; Mr. Parrott would be here tomorrow, there'd be no time to chain the distances, he'd have to pace them, making allowance for the shorter strides over rough going, longer over smooth, level ground. Leveling would be necessary, too.

Supposing now he took that crotch in the tree down there, could he remember which crotch it was? He'd just have to, that's all. The compass now, quickly, to get the magnetic bearings. Now another shot with the compass, and another. He could carry the level on its stand, protecting it with his hat; that would save time in taking apart and setting up again.

An even, natural stride, however hurried he felt, was essential, counting his paces as he went. A halt under the tree to set up the level directly beneath the crotch, to jot down the number of paces, to sight back with the compass along the course he had traveled. To sight forward along the course he was going. That rock would have to do for forward sight; it was the only object in view. Behind it the rain, which seemed to be lessening, still fused the background into a sea of gray.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Grandmother had sent Leafy and Clemenza, her little Negro companion, to the farm for the summer. She had adopted Clemenza, who was one of a group of Negro slaves who had escaped from Cuba and were being held by the sheriff of New Haven until the difficult question whether the State should return them to their owners was settled. Before she left New Haven, Leafy had given a lift in the chaise to a strange, but gentlemanly, boy who said he had come all the way from Hartford because Mr. Bemis Parrott had sent for him to take a job.

The boy was tugging the arrow out of her target.

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming
Illustrated by Charles E. Pont
Chapter Two

When the leather has been cut out, as described in our first article, it is frequently necessary to skive or pare edges that are to be laced to other pieces of leather. This is to reduce the thickness of the leather so that the two edges joined by lacing will not bulge. Skiving is not needed if thin leather is being used, but is required for all medium-heavy and heavy leathers.

A knife commonly used for skiving is one with a broad blade sharpened across the end. The sharpened part is beveled. The leather is placed on a glass slab or other smooth hard surface, and is held down firmly with the left hand. The knife is held in the right hand, with the beveled side of the blade on top. The thumb should be beneath the handle and the fingers on top of the blade, which is pushed away from the worker toward the edge of the leather, as shown in the illustration.

When the corner is reached, move the knife to a point about two inches to the left of the previous starting point and skive to that point. Continue in the same way until the skiving is completed.

The skiving should extend in about one-half inch from the edge of the leather. The edge should be skived to about one-half of its original thickness.

When a design for a particular project has been chosen, it will be necessary to transfer it to the surface of the piece of leather that is to be used.

Transferring Designs

The leather is placed, with the dressed or smooth side uppermost, on a wooden cutting board or a glass slab. Some workers prefer the cutting board because, when it is used, the leather can be fastened to it by the means of thumb tacks. When thumb tacks are used for this purpose, a margin should be left outside the outlines of the pattern for the thumb tacks to be pushed through. Otherwise, the thumb-tack holes might be visible in the finished article.

Dampen the leather all over with a sponge dipped in cold water, and fasten the design paper to the leather with thumb tacks or with paper clips slipped over the edges of the leather and the design paper.

Then, with a tracing tool, an orange stick, or a hard pencil, go over all the lines of the design. Use a firm, steady pressure, so that you will not have to go over the same line twice, as this is apt to make a double line which cannot be removed. Once a line is transferred to the damp leather, it will stay there permanently.

It is a good idea to lift one edge of the design paper from time to time to make sure that the lines are being clearly impressed on the leather. If the design is a large one or takes a considerable length of time to trace, it may be necessary to dampen the surface of the leather again. If the transferred lines look like scratches, it means that the leather is too dry and should be dampened again.

Before removing the design, lift up and examine the design on the leather to make certain that all the lines have been transferred. If all the lines are on the leather, the design paper can be removed. Any lines that are not clearly defined can be gone over right on the leather with any tracing implement except a pencil. Pencils should never be used directly on the leather.

If a margin was left on the leather to take thumb tacks, it should now be trimmed off. You will then have the leather for the article you are making cut out to the right shape and size and imprinted with the design. The next step is to bring out the design by means of tooling, embossing, hot-point work, or one of the other methods used in decorating leather.

Tooling or flat modeling is the simplest and one of the most frequently used methods of decorating leather. It is accomplished by tracing a design on leather and then pressing down the background around the outlines of the design with a modeling tool, so the design stands out in low relief. Tooling also means to press down parts of the design so the background stands up in relief. An example of this may be seen in the illustration of the wallet, published with the first article, where the straight lines are pressed down or tooled in this way. Frequently the background is stamped with a stamping tool, making a plain circular mark, or with a stippling tool. This serves to bring the design into greater emphasis.

Modeling Tools

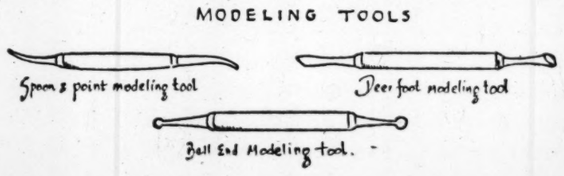
Modeling tools are used for pressing down the background leather around the edges of a design which is to be tooled into relief. They come in various sizes and with differently shaped ends. Three types are shown in the illustration—a "spoon and point" tool, a "deer-foot" tool, and a "ball-end" tool. The ends on the tools most commonly used are usually shaped somewhat like spatulas and are slightly bent to allow the tool to rest on the leather while it is being pressed down. Ball-end modelers are generally used to model parts of a design into higher relief, as in embossing. This is done from the under side of the leather.

Stamping tools are used for stamping small decorative designs or figures on leather. An almost unlimited variety of decorations is made possible by using tools singly or in combination. Stamping tools usually cost about 35 cents each. A stamping tool to make small indented circles in the leather can be made by filing off the point of a medium-sized nail. Such a tool is often used to decorate the leather immediately surrounding the outlines of a design that has been brought into relief by tooling.

Leathers recommended for tooling are bark-tanned calf and top (grain) cowhide split leathers. All leatherwork supply dealers sell "tooling" leathers, and one does not need to be an expert to select a suitable kind for the work intended, as the dealers will be able to recommend the right type for any project.

(Next Thursday's article will finish the instructions for tooling and give directions for lacing your wallet, which will then be complete.)

Skiving Leather



Using a Stamping Tool

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter One

Imagine really being in Jerusalem! By train we crossed during the night the desert of Sinai where Moses and the children of Israel wandered for forty years. We arrived in the Jerusalem station and went immediately to a large hotel just outside the Old City's wall. "We" are Frances, Margaret, Gertrude, our mother, and myself, who am called Louise.

Mother says we shall visit in and around Jerusalem for several weeks and then, with Jacob as our dragoman (guide) and Charlie to drive the big car, we shall go to Bethlehem and Hebron and the Dead Sea; and then drive north to Nazareth for a few days, visiting Bethel and Shechem and some other Bible places. From there we shall go to the Sea of Galilee before we visit Haifa and the villages of Tyre and Sidon. We are delighted with mother's plans. However, it still seems to me as though I must be dreaming this journey.

Mother just called us to come with her to the roof of the hotel and see the Citadel. It is a little way down the street from our hotel and is said to be one of the oldest monuments in Jerusalem. It is a very large stone building with three huge towers. It is surrounded by a high, brown wall of big blocks of stone. I told mother that now I knew why we sang: "Jerusalem the golden" because in the strong sunlight this high wall which entirely surrounds old Jerusalem was such a pretty golden brown.

Nehemiah's Wall

The Citadel stands above the wall. Mother said it was a "watch-tower" to overlook the city and once was used as a castle for refuge and defense. Jerusalem has always been a walled city since before David took it away from the Jebusites until now. During the time of the kings of Israel and Judah the walls were repaired because they were damaged in fighting the enemies of the Hebrews. After Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon destroyed the city, Nehemiah came back and with the help of his friends rebuilt the wall in fifty-two days. It must have been a job because the wall was three and a half miles long then.

This fortress is sometimes called the Tower of David. Mother said the big towers were built by King Herod but that David's name was given to it by some people because once upon a time his palace stood on the same place. She pointed out the towers and told us their names were: Hippicus, named for one of Herod's friends; Phasaelus for Herod's own brother, and Mariamne for Herod's wife.

Those towers must have been standing here when Jesus visited in Jerusalem when he was twelve years old. Mother said. We remembered that it was this same King Herod who ordered all the babies killed in Bethlehem after Jesus was born because he feared this child whom people were speaking of as their new king. Mother thought Jesus must have passed by the towers many times, as he went in and out by the west gate or to the western part of Jerusalem.

Old Jerusalem

From our bird's-eye view, from the hotel's roof, of Jerusalem's flat roofs, domes, tall minarets like pointed pencils, one or two palm trees and brief glimpses of interesting-looking people in colorful costumes going in and out of the big gate, and hearing the clatter of donkey feet, shrill cries of vendors, tinkle of sweet bells and toots of many whistles, we could hardly wait until Mother was ready to explore this strange Old City.

Do you wonder why I am always saying "Old" Jerusalem or "Old" City? Well, today there are two Jerusalems; we didn't know that until we arrived this morning and drove through this new city on our way to the hotel. The new Jerusalem is built out over the hills "round about Jerusalem" of which the psalmist sang. It is very modern, with wide, fine streets, clean and paved. We saw many busses here. There are brand-new apartment buildings such as we know at home, and many pretty white stone houses. And then there is this other Jerusalem which is within walls, just as it always has been, and this is the Jerusalem which is interesting to everyone because of its long history. Mother said we wouldn't find anything very new in there; there would be no busses and the sheep and the goats and the camels would share the same sidewalks with us as they did with people in Bible days. She said, too, we wouldn't see very many people who would look or dress like us, because many of them would be very much like the Bible children and their fathers and mothers. We thought of the old man we had seen standing in the field this morning, leaning on his staff watching our train go by. He had a turban on his head and a long cloak over his shoulders. Mother had said he reminded her of father Abraham when she pointed him out to us.

View of the Citadel

We stayed a few minutes on the roof, gazing over at the Citadel, the Wall, and the close-packed City before we went down to lunch. We hardly wanted any lunch because we were anxious to go out and see everything. Mother reminded us that "patient waiters are no losers." And so we all trooped down to the dining room and afterwards to wait for Jacob to take us to visit in the streets of the Old City.

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

David takes Jerusalem—II Samuel 5, verses 6-10.

Nebuchadnezzar destroys the city—II Kings 24, verses 10-16.

Nehemiah rebuilds the wall—Nehemiah 2, verses 11-20, also chapter 3.

Jesus visits Jerusalem — Luke 2, verses 41-52.

Herod's order—Matthew 2, verse 16.

As the mountains are round about Jerusalem — Psalm 125, verse 2.)

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

7.

How Much Do You Know?

1. What do the following kinds of engineers do: (a) chemical, (b) civil, (c) electrical, (d) mechanical, (e) mining.
2. What kind of an engineer made: Nylon stockings, gasoline, ink, radio?
3. Which of the three following subjects is it most important to be good at if you want to be a good electrical engineer? Mathematics, science or history.

Answer These as You Will

1. What kind of a man do you think should be President of the United States? What kind of a wife should he have?
2. Should a judge have the same kind of qualities as a President? What other qualities should he have?
3. Do you think that the people should follow the ideas of the leader or that the leader should follow and express the ideas of the people?
4. Would you like to have a woman for President of the United States? Give three reasons why a woman would be a good President. Give three reasons why she wouldn't be good.
5. Do you think that roads should be paid for by the townspeople who profit by the business which the motorists bring when passing through, or by the national government as a gift to the people?
6. What is the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats?
7. Who is your state senator? Who is the governor of your state?

Answers to Last Quiz

1. When your lunch bill in a restaurant is $1.50, you leave a 10 per cent tip (15 cents) if you are alone; if a friend lunched with you, leave 20 cents, 10 cents for each person.
2. Money was invented because barter—or the exchange of commodities—became impractical, and men had to find a convenient medium of exchange that could be distributed in small pieces and be easy to handle.
3. Gold and silver were chosen as the money base because they are easy to identify, difficult to imitate, not too heavy or cumbersome to handle and are rare enough to be valuable but not so rare as to be scarce.
4. If you have a one thousand dollar bill and it is burned, or otherwise destroyed, the Government pays you full value if you have one-half or more of the bill. If you have only a small fragment of the bill, or no part of it at all, you have to stand the loss and the Government exchequer is richer to the extent of one thousand dollars.

(Another "Quotable Quiz" will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Our Mail Bag

"I think your Mail Bag seems like a grand way to gain new friends," writes Gloria T. (15), of Hartford, Michigan. "I should like to correspond with girls of fifteen to seventeen. Corresponding is only one of my hobbies. I'm also interested in dressmaking and books as indoor activities. I enjoy sports of any and all kinds—especially swimming, now with all this hot weather.

"I also play the piano and I am interested in getting different people's ideas about popular songs and bands of the day. I also like to know about clothes styles, slang, and special activities of other boys and girls and compare them with our own."

And here are some quotations from a letter that came from the old city of Coventry, England:

"I am writing just a few lines of gratitude, thanking you kindly for what you have done for us Coventry people, and the warm clothing you have sent us," writes Eva O. (12). "I thought it would not be right not to write my thanks for treating us so kindly. I thought it would be nice if you could put me in touch with a pen friend to write to, because I am a very lonely girl. I should be very grateful if you could do so."

We hope Eva will make lots of good friends through the Mail Bag.

"I should especially like to write to girls intending to teach," writes Joyce H. (17), of Christchurch, New Zealand. "I enjoy reading, languages and pets."

To Start a Correspondence

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	394,540
1941 volume to date	64,407,912
1940 volume to date	127,556,615

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Stocks turned hesitant in today's market after an early extension of yesterday's mild rally by fractions.

A few aircrafts, steels, rails, farm implements and mail orders clung to modest advances, but minus signs were plentiful near the final hour. Numerous issues were unchanged. Dealings slowed after a fairly fast opening. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

A little precautionary short covering for tomorrow's holiday when major markets will be closed, brokers said, helped sustain trends but the lack of bullish inspiration from the German-Russian conflict remained as a speculative handicap. Business news still was encouraging.

Among stocks Standard Oil (N. J.) and American Woolen preferred moved into new high ground for the year. Up most of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Aircraft, Bethlehem Steel, Great Northern, Santa Fe, Kennecott, Texas Corp., Woolworth and J. I. Case.

Rail Loans Edge Higher

Rail loans continued to edge a little higher today despite pre-holiday tapering of bond trading.

The general corporate list showed narrowly uneven price changes near the final hour.

U. S. Governments, in over-the-counter dealings, were quoted unchanged to 2-32 point higher, while gains of as much as 10-32 point recorded in the Stock Exchange brought these prices in line with the more active dealers' market.

Chief gainers among the corporates included American & Foreign Power 5s, Erie 5s of '75, International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Southern Railway 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. On the downside were Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s of '60 "C," Western Maryland 4s, and Youngstown Sheet 3¼s.

Most Latin American Government issues made fair gains, and Queensland 7s, due in October, rose a point at 98.

Japanese bonds, sharp gainers in the past ten days, virtually were ignored.

U. S. Embassy's Bank Account in Lire Is Unblocked in Rome

ROME, July 3 (AP)—The United States Embassy's official bank account in lire was unblocked today but the situation for American residents here appeared likely to get worse because of what the Italians consider a stiffening attitude by the American Government toward Italians in the United States.

Release of the Embassy's funds to meet current expenses did not include personal funds either of American residents or Embassy staff members. These were tied up in retaliation for the freezing of Italians' accounts in the United States.

Permission similar to that by which Italians in the United States may draw up to $500 a month for living expenses were reported imminent, however.

An authoritative source cited as an example of "bad treatment" of Italians in the United States reports that Italian officials there might sell their belongings provided money so obtained was not taken out of the country.

"The Italian Government is playing the only card it has in this situation—reciprocity," this source said.

Wheat Prices Hold To Narrow Range

CHICAGO (AP)—Hedging sales to protect owners of grain against price declines were offset by small scale mill buying and short covering today that kept wheat prices moving within a narrow range near yesterday's closing level.

Prices dipped about ½ cent at times but there were frequent rallies that gave the market small net gains. The situation in Russia caused most dealers to move cautiously before the holiday, but there was enough support to absorb the abnormally small amount of new wheat offered for sale.

National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Monday, June 30.

Japanese Bonds Off Sharply in London

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Japanese bonds declined sharply in the stock market today upon a completely unconfirmed report that Japan had recalled merchant ships to home ports and precipitated an irregular tone to the closing.

British Government bonds were exceptionally strong in anticipation of the flotation of a new Government loan.

Industrials were marked down slightly, although only a little liquidation was reported. Home rails were steady. South African gold stocks were easier, especially far west rand issues.

The feature in oils was a decline in Trinidad leaseholds after declaration of an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the common against 7½ per cent last year.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	4	47	47	47	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jul 2
22⅝	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	— ½
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41	41	41	— ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	*3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	153¼	152	153	+1
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82	82	82	+1
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	17½	17½	17½	
1¼	1¼	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 1
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	8	41	40½	40½	— ½
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36¼	35½	35½	— ½
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	85¼	85	85	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jul 1
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	15	31½	31	31½	+ ½
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	7	75¾	74¼	75¾	+1⅞
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	8	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ½
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	Jul 1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	Jul 2
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅞
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	9	20	19¾	19¾	+ ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	Jul 2
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun27
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 2
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	Jul 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	—1⅜
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	8	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94	94	94	Jul 2
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4¼k)	6	35½	35	35	+ ¾
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	9	30½	30	30⅜	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	7	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
11578	117⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 2
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
45¾	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	4	41⅜	41	41⅜	— ¼
154	1383/4	Am Sm&R pf (7)	7	149½	149	149½	+2½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 2
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	Jul 1
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	Jul 2
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 2
1683/4	1453/4	Am T & T (9)	9	158	157	158	+1
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	9	70¾	70	70¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	83½	Am W W 1 pf(5)	5	83½	83½	83½	Jul 2
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	16	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
67⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	10	69	67½	69	+1⅞
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½	Jul 1
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	43	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
15	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	8	15	15	15	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jun30
1113⅝	1091/2	Arm Del pf (7)	1	1103/4	1103/4	1103/4	+ ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	10	63½	62½	63	+2
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	4	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (½g)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jun27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅜g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun27
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82⅛	82½	82½	
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96	96	96	+3¼
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	8	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	13½	Atl G&W Indies	52	28¼	26	28¼	+2⅜
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	11	40	38½	40	+1¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	14	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¾	49½	49½	Jul 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jun28
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	5	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	14	15	14¾	14⅞	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun30
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	10	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 2
26⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
1033/8	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1043/4	1043/4	1043/4	+3
1043/4	1043/4	Beat C pf (5)	1	1043/4	1043/4	1043/4	
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 1
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	20	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅞
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 2
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	3	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	+ ⅛
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25	25	25	Jul 1
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	4	21	20½	21	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	2	14¼	13⅞	14¼	Jul 2
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	16½	16⅛	16¼	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	28	27⅛	27½	— ½
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	22	21½	22	+ ½
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	10	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	10	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jun30
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19	19	19	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½	Jul 1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅜	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 1
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	— ¾
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	4	4	Jul 2
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	8	31¼	31	31	+ ⅜
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 2
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52½	25½	— ½
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	9	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
5⅞	2⅛	Butler Br (.15g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 2
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	8	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Jul 2
14	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	30	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	4	4	4	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	5	28	28	28	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
66½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	15	67¼	66½	67¼	+2¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	48	48	48	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Jul 2
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Jul 2
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun24
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	9	33⅜	33	33½	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 1
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 2
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 2
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 2
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun30
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	36	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	14	13⅞	14	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	+ ⅝
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51	51½	Jul 2
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅜	¼	⅜	Jun30
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 1
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 1
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	30	56⅞	53¾	55⅞	— ⅞
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 2
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 2
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	34	34	34	+1½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Jul 2
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	38¼	38	38¼	+ ½
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	7	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	4	88¾	88	88	— ⅞
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun30
14	11½	Colgate-P (3½g)	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¾
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jul 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
21¾	14¾	Col Fuel & I ¾g	3	16⅝	16½	16½	Jul 2
21	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
47⅜	21	Col G&E (.10g)	12	27⅛	23¾	27⅛	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79	79	79	Jul 1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ½
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	23	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	171	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	28	65	63½	64	—1½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	21	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
33	22½	Cons Aircr (2g)	34	30⅞	30¼	30½	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 2
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	15	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	98	97⅝	97⅞	
7⅜	½	Con Film Ind	11	½	7⅜	½	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Cons F pf (1¾k)	5	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laund	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jun27
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	99⅞	99	99	Jul 2
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	21	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	7	35	34¾	35	
81¼	63⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	5	8	8	8	
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	16	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	15⅛	13½	13½	Jul 2
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
49	42½	Corn Prods (3)	4	49¼	49	49	
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	37⅜	33¼	37⅜	Jun26
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	5	5⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 1
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	25	17⅜	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅞
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16½	16½	16½	
83⅜	43⅜	Crosley Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
278⅜	193⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	223¼	223¼	223¼	Jul 2
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	41	40	40	—1
158⅜	111⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	11	38	37⅜	37½	— ½
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	2	87	87	87	Jul 2
51¼	31½	C

Commerce and Finance

House Body Completes Work on 3½ Billion Dollar Tax Levy

Business and Industry

Deposits Off In Big Banks; Loans Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The largest and the second largest commercial banks in the world, the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank, report substantial increases in loans and in holdings of government securities, but deposits were slightly lower for both, according to their mid-year condition statements.

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., it was disclosed, had gone ahead of Bankers Trust Co. in resources and deposits by a narrow margin, thereby taking rank as the fourth largest bank in the city. Central Hanover reported on the previous day resources of $1,450,307,224 and deposits of $1,345,706,809, compared with resources of $1,448,782,581 and deposits of $1,332,169,784 for Bankers Trust Co.

Chase National

Chase National Bank reports as of June 30 total resources of $3,889,160,537, compared with $3,890,245,379 on March 31. Total deposits were $3,615,427.528, against $3,617,529,656. Undivided profits amounted to $37,183,100, against $39,268,700. Cash was $1,311,004,575, against $1,557,500,958, and government securities were $1,437,224,912, against $1,252,184,981. Loans and discounts totaled $773,392 279, against $690,342,490. Earnings were 42 cents a share for the quarter, against 38 cents a year ago.

National City Bank reports as of June 30 total resources of $3,145,875,843, compared with $1,168,918,271 on March 31. Total deposits were $2,934,824,738, against $3,967,590,195. Undivided profits amounted to $16,600,800, against $16,493,446. Cash was $1,030,259,008, against $1,200,138,450, and government securities were $1,148,145,869, against $1,036,897,905. Loans and discounts totaled $603,571,042, against $568,980,201.

Bankers Trust

The statement of condition of the Guaranty Trust Company, as of June 30, showed deposits of $2,447,972,296, compared with $2,520,172,054 three months ago, and with $2,302,794,073 one year ago. Total resources are $2,743,002,508, compared with $2,813,930,185 three months ago, and with $2,600,724,025 one year ago. Holdings of United States Government obligations are $1,208,283,442, compared with $1,104,851,361 three months ago, and with $959,055,409, one year ago. Loans and discounts are $495,611,110, compared with $416,658,974 and $388,958,340.

Bankers Trust Co reports as of June 30 total resources of $1,448,782,581, compared with $1,504,786,631 on March 31. Total deposits were $1,332,169,784, against $1,381,837,238. Undivided profits amounted to $34,931,145, against $33,878,323. Cash was $407,081,987, against $518,399,820, and government securities were $647,489,970, against $581,843,988. Loans and discounts totaled $277,041,910, against $267,081,889.

Central Hanover

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company reported as of June 30 total deposits of $1,345,706,309 and total assets of $1,450,307,224, compared, respectively, with $1,291,267,823 and $1,396,180,825 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $736,514,822, against $719,405,513; holdings of United States Government securities to $426,922,356, against $402,644,239, and loans and bills purchased to $197,424,238, against $182,998,698.

The Manufacturers Trust Company reported as of June 30 total deposits of $949,477,244 and total assets of $1,044,876,094, compared respectively with $938,264,124 and $1,035,442,005 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $338,701,839, against $312,369,830; holdings of United States Government securities to $346,935,913, against $730,156,606, and loans, bills bought and bankers' acceptances to $246,503,520, against $228,419,932.

Chemical Bank & Trust

The Chemical Bank and Trust Company reported as of June 30 total deposits of $940,555,899 and total assets of $1,028,080,283, compared, respectively, with $933,860,190 and $1,000,165,963 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $362126,568, against $429,540,440; holdings of United States Government securities to $319,587,627, against $251,408,280, and loans and discounts to $156,683,246, against $150,414,713.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company reported as of June 30, total deposits including certified and cashier's checks outstanding of $716,158,934 and total assets of $771,265,637, compared, respectively, with $794,389,670 and $850,103,486 on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $269,966,392, against $338,388,618; holdings of United States Government securities to $188,527,996, against $188,167,417, and loans and discounts including demand loans against collateral to $251,303,956, against $237,107,035.

Aircraft Executive

John Haley

Francis W. Cole

Named a member of the United Aircraft Corp. board of directors. Mr. Cole is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Travelers Insurance Co.

Record Tax Bill Finished By Committee

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Nation's biggest tax bill, designed to raise $3,504,400,000 and to dip into the pockets of uncounted thousands of new taxpayers for funds to help finance the defense program, was tentatively approved yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Concluding more than nine weeks of effort, the committee put the final touches on the unprecedented measure's rate structure by voting to collect an additional $18,000,000 from corporations through a higher capital stock tax.

Raise Capital Stock Tax

Representative Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.), chairman of the tax subcommittee, said it had been agreed tentatively to raise the capital stock levy from $1.10 per $1,000 to $1.25. At the same time, the group approved a 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on cutlery, designed to yield $6,000,000, and decided to increase from 16½ to 27½ per cent the so-called withholding tax on United States earnings of non-resident aliens and non-resident foreign corporations. It was estimated the latter increase would produce about $20,000,000 additional revenue.

In its present form, the bill would raise $1,352,000,000 of the $3,504,400,000 total from corporations through stiffer excess profits taxes, surtaxes and miscellaneous levies; $1,154,500,000 from individuals through a graduated system of surtaxes starting at the first dollar of taxable income; $113,700,000 from higher estate and gift taxes and $884,200,000 from excise and miscellaneous taxes.

Although the estimated yield of the new rates already is $4,400,000 above the committee's original goal of $3,500,000,000, some members expressed belief privately that the excess would be even larger because they said the Treasury's estimates traditionally are most conservative.

Revise Slot Machine Tax

The committee voted to revise the so-called slot machine tax it had tentatively agreed upon. It eliminated a proposed $5 annual use tax on coin-operated machines vending merchandise such as cigarettes and gum. A proposed $25 annual impost on coin-operated machines paying off in cash or tokens redeemable in cash or merchandise was revised to apply only to pin-ball machines and similar games of chance or pleasure.

"The object is not to tax bona fide vending machines," Mr. Cooper said, "because we have been informed that some of them do not take in as much during the course of a year as the proposed tax would amount to."

Committee attaches explained that the increased withholding tax—under which a percentage of the earnings in this country of non-resident aliens is withheld by the Government—was designed to equalize the tax burden between domestic and foreign taxpayers so that the latter would have to bear a share of the heavier tax load.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) expressed belief that the final drafting of the bill would take so much time that the measure could not be brought to the House floor for debate before the week of July 14.

Paying in Advance

The Treasury Department today completed formulation of a plan for collecting income taxes as much as a year in advance.

The program would make the lot of a taxpayer seemingly a little less painful and reward him with a small rebate for paying in advance.

From the taxpayer's point of view, the advantage would be that he could budget the heavier new income taxes now pending in Congress by paying small payments each month in advance of tax collection dates. For these advance payments, he would receive a small premium—expected to be slightly under 1 per cent.

The Treasury, meanwhile, would be getting its money ahead of time and would thus be able to curtail some of its borrowing.

The plan was worked out by the Treasury in co-operation with the Federal Reserve System and with the advice of Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the President.

Here is how it would work:

Suppose you figure out in advance that next March 15 you will owe Uncle Sam $500. That might be an inconvenient sum to pay all at once. Therefore, you go to your favorite bank and buy—for instance—a $50 certificate every month from now until the tax deadline. In nine months you will have $450 worth of certificates.

That would leave you with only $50 to dig up on the tax date. However, it wouldn't be quite that much for the Treasury would allow you a few dollars rebate as a reward for paying in advance. The Treasury figured it could afford such an inducement because prepayment of taxes will eliminate temporary borrowings which cost money.

Midwest Business Increase Greatest Since Days of NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The speed and extent of the business recovery here in the Middle West hasn't been matched since the days of the NRA. This time it is admittedly the war, the national defense program, and not the artificial stimulus of the Blue Eagle, that's done the trick.

Without looking at a statistical report one sees the spurt on all sides. As one casual observer put it: "Business must be good, because nobody asks me nowadays, 'How's business?'"

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reports that in this district, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the expansion is especially striking because the yearly gain was from an already high level. For instance, the job index in May was 27 per cent above that period in 1940. The increase of 35 per cent in jobs, and 50 per cent in pay rolls, during that first year following passage of the National Recovery Act was from an almost unprecedented low level. This 1941 increase was from the 1940 level.

Pay Rolls Increase

Employment and pay roll increases are reported from practically all industries and all sections of the district. It reaches into small shops and small communities as well as into the big, heavy industries.

And all this is reflected in comparable upswings in sales over retail store counters. The department store trade level started off this year at a point substantially above that of January, 1940, and has kept right on climbing since then. A study of sales in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Indianapolis, showed the January, 1941, difference over January, 1940, at from 5 to 18 per cent, with an average of 9. By the end of May this difference had jumped to an average of 18 per cent for the district.

Comparing May this year with May last year, we find a jump of 22 per cent in Department Store sales volume, showing how the money from those swollen pay rolls is being put to use.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the increased volume of goods sold, inventories continue above the level of a year ago, indicating that production so far is keeping up with, and ahead of consumption, a factor which should work against large price increases.

A lot of this mid-west trade can be traced back to the steel industry's operating at near-capacity levels. If the five-month average is continued throughout the year—and it probably will continue so if not increased further—the industry will have produced approximately 82,000,000 tons of ingot steel.

Steel Mills Busy

One large steel company has 55 furnaces in blast out of a possible 59, and in this district there are 22 out of 23 in operation. Shipments of iron ore from the Duluth region down the lakes on the big freighters were unusually heavy, totaling 11,000,000 gross tons in May. This compares with the previous high of 10,800,000 tons in August, 1937.

Meanwhile the farmer has benefited too. Prices of livestock, grain and dairy products are higher. Receipts of wheat at primary interior markets have been unusually large. With Government loan or subsidy help dollar wheat has been the rule for most of the trading session.

More detailed information on Illinois from the State Department of labor shows employment 22.2 per cent higher and pay rolls 47.3 per cent higher than the average for the 60 months in the years 1935 through 1939. The May figures on jobs and pay rolls were 18.9 per cent and 33.7 per cent higher respectively than comparable figures for May, 1940. Illinois business as thus measured was 8.1 per cent and 21.3 per cent, respectively, higher in May this year than in that month in 1937.

Operating Costs of Steel Industry Show 10 P. C. Advance Over 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Operating costs in the steel industry, including pay rolls, taxes, raw materials, and other major items, consumed 10 per cent more of steel's sales dollar in 1940 than in 1929, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Last year those costs took 91 cents of each dollar received from the sale of iron and steel products, compared with 83 cents in 1929.

After meeting operating expenses in 1940, 9 cents were left out of each sales dollar to pay interest to bondholders and to help build up a surplus for future needs, compared with 17 cents in 1929.

Direct pay rolls of steel companies last year accounted for 35 cents of each dollar of sales, compared with 35½ cents in 1929, while costs of materials, freight charges and other expenses took about 44½ cents, as against 38½ cents in the earlier period.

Taxes last year took nearly 6½ cents of each sales dollar, as compared with only 4 cents in 1929, reflecting sharply higher tax rates. Five cents of each dollar were set aside in each of the two years as a reserve for depletion and depreciation.

Four cents of each steel sales dollar in 1940 were distributed as dividends, compared with 6½ cents in 1929. Interest payments amounted to 1 cent per dollar in 1940, as against 1½ cents in 1929.

Approximately 4 cents of each dollar recived last year were added to surplus, or less than half as much as in 1929 when 9 cents were left in the business.

Consumers' Power To Use Natural Gas From Texas, Kansas

LANSING (AP)—The Michigan Public Service Commission approved the petition of the Consumers' Power Company to service 66 municipalities with natural gas from Texas and Kansas.

The commission approved a 15-year contract between the utility and the Pan-Handle Eastern Pipeline Company requiring at least 70 per cent of the salable mixture be from Texas and Kansas. The order estimates a sufficient supply from the foreign fields for 25 years.

The new temporary rates accompanying the order would result in a 21 per cent reduction to 122,000 domestic and 6,557 commercial customers on the average, an annual reduction in company revenue of $1,000,000. Space-heating rates will be reduced approximately 38 per cent for 359 customers.

The order calls for the pipeline company to spend $4,633,000 for a line to bring the gas to Michigan and for the company to spend $246,000 to connect the line to its existing Michigan line.

N. Y. State Issue To Yield 4.93 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—First Boston Corp. and Glore, Forgan & Co. are head of a syndicate, which on Tuesday in competitive bidding was awarded a new issue of 120,000 shares of 5.10 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value of New York State Electric & Gas Corporation and which today is making a public offering of the stock, at the price of 103½ and accrued dividends from June 1, giving a yield of about 4.93 per cent. The stock will be callable at 107 through May 31, 1946, and thereafter at 105.

From the proceeds of this preferred stock financing, the corporation's entire outstanding 5½ per cent preferred stock, amounting to $6,000,000 par value, will be refunded, and $6,000,000 of new funds will be provided, for deposit with the trustee for future possible withdrawals against property additions or for bond retirement.

Aviation Corp. Net $662,234

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aviation Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended May 31 net profit of $662,234, compared with net loss of $289,825 for the six months ended May 31, 1940. Unfilled orders were $17,810,491, against $4,272,918 on May 31, 1940, and $17,602,312 on Feb. 28, 1941. The report did not include results of operations or unfilled orders of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Auburn Central Manufacturing Corp. or New York Shipbuilding Corp.

Daily Crude Oil Output Drops To 3,847,250 Barrels

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop of 10,350 barrels daily in California caused daily average oil production in the United States to decline to 3,847,250 barrels for the week ended June 28, from 3,857,600 a week ago.

Refining companies owning 86.2 per cent of the nation's potential capacity operated at 91.8 per cent of their ability, indicating a run to stills of 3,930,000 barrels of crude daily. Last week the figure was 3,845,000 barrels and a year ago 3,608,000.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks at the end of the week totaled 91,461,000 barrels, continuing the seasonal decline, and compared with 91,916,000 barrels a week earlier. A year ago stocks were 94,298,000 barrels. Aviation gasoline stocks rose to 7,411,000 barrels from 7,243,000.

The country's gasoline production for the week was estimated at 13,252,000 barrels compared with 12,875,000 in the previous week.

Collins & Aikman

NEW YORK (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corp. and subsidiary reported net earnings for the quarter ended May 31 amounted to $80,037 after provision for normal federal and state income taxes and federal excess profits tax, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.33 per common share, compared with net earnings of $741,085, or $1.22 per common share, in the like 1940 period.

U. S. Debt Over Five Billions In Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government went $5,167,678,471 into the red during the fiscal year which ended June 30, a year which saw defense expenditures soar to an unprecedented peace-time figure of $6,047,929,292.

In a special fiscal report on its operations for the year, the Treasury listed expenditures at $12,774,890,323, a figure unrivalled except for World War years, and revenues of $7,607,211,852, the highest in American history. The revenue figures do not include social security taxes.

Huge Federal Debt

The Federal debt at the year's end was $48,961,000,000.

Budget officials said the total defense disbursements would amount to about $6,290,000,000 if the cost of the defense activities of civilian agencies were included. Among these agencies are the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guard, Tennessee Valley Authority, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and National Youth Administration.

Defense costs in the next fiscal year are expected to aggregate $15,500,000,000, and officials predicted that the monthly totals would reach $1,000,000,000 in October or November and a peak of slightly more than $1,500,000,000 next May or June.

Defense spending fell off in June for the first month since the program began. Expenditures were $807,508,470 against $836,606,782 in May. Budget officials said the decrease apparently was due to unusual Navy payments in May.

Comparisons of the last fiscal year with the preceding fiscal year and the record-breaking year ahead (in millions of dollars) follow:

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42 (Estimated)
Defense costs	$1,558	$6,047	$15,500
Total spending	9,665	12,774	22,269
Revenues	5,924	7,607	12,500
Deficit	3,740	5,167	9,769
Debt at year end	42,967	48,961	58,000

Spending Momentum

The following figures show how the defense program picked up momentum from July 1, 1940, when the first of the big new defense appropriations became available:

July, $177,325,479; August, $199,543,581; September, $219,230,013; October, $287,177,248; November, $375,943,235; December, $473,578,935; January, $572,190,503; February, $592,445,240; March, $744,804,736; April, $761,001,888; May, $836,606,782; and June, $807,508,470.

Non-defense activities declined, however. The Treasury tabulation of expenses of regular departments (excluding defense, revolving funds, and trust accounts) showed $6,564,421,635 for the last fiscal year, compared with $7,177,654,439 in the preceding year.

Bank of America Deposits and Assets Show an Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Total deposits of the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., of California, as of June 30 were $1,685,488,418 and total assets of $1,877,738,675, compared, respectively, with $1,606,435,057 and $1,781,996,172 on April 4.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $296,671,303, against $278,781,571; holdings of United States Government securities to $466,119,880, against $424,795,621; and loans and discounts to $844,466,564, against $799,770,066.

Capital was unchanged at $50,000,000 of common and $10,800,000 of preferred; surplus was unchanged at $62,000,000 and undivided profits were $22,630,116, against $18,119,185 on April 4.

New G. E. Director

Bachrach

Charles Denston Dickey

Elected a director of the General Electric Company, succeeding Francis D. Bartow, a Vice-President of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., who has served as a G. E. director since 1934. Mr. Dickey is also a Vice-President of Morgan & Co.

U. S. to Continue Subsidizing Exports Of Cotton Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that it would continue to subsidize the export of cotton products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

The rates prevailing under the old program will continue to apply for the present. Those rates were equivalent to about 2.75 cents a pound on the lint cotton used in the products.

The subsidy is paid on cotton products exported to all foreign countries except Canada and Cuba. Payments on exports to those countries were discontinued because of countervailing duties on entries of United States cotton to Canada and because of an unusually favorable competitive position of American exporters in the Cuban market as a result of the war.

During the past fiscal year, cotton products sold for export under the subsidy program amounted to the equivalent of about 600,000 bales of lint cotton, the department said. This was an increase of more than 40 per cent over exports under a similar program in the 1939-40 fiscal year.

Am. Can to Build New Minnesota Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—American Can Co. announced it would build additional plant facilities in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area.

A new plant, the company said, will be built at a cost of "several million dollars."

It will be designed to take care of the company's increasing general line and packer can business in that territory, which includes primarily Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, and part of Wisconsin.

Work will start on the new plant "in the near future."

No further details regarding the plant were disclosed.

C. & S. Shares Distribution Plan Outlined

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corporation disclosed its proposed rate of distribution of shares of common stocks of operating subsidiaries in exchange for 1,500,000 shares of its $6 preferred stock.

The proposed step, outlined recently by Justin R. Whiting, C. & S. President, was offered at a Securities Commission hearing as a plan to comply with two pending SEC proceedings—one calling for geographic integration of the $1,200,000,000 system, and the other requiring corporation simplification of the top holding company by reducing its capitalization to a single security, that is, a common stock.

Plan Outlined

The distribution plan just announced provides that holders of C. & S. preferred stock, on which dividend arrearages now amount to $19.50 a share, would receive for each share held these amounts of common stock of subsidiaries:

Consumers Power Company, 1 1-5 shares; Central Illinois Light Company, 2-15 share; Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, 4-15 shares; Ohio Edison Company, 14-15 share; Pennsylvania Power Company, 1-15 share.

This plan would eliminate control of all of the northern properties from Commonwealth & Southern, leaving only the southern properties to be dealt with in an integration program.

Wants Southern Firms

Commonwealth & Southern apparently intends to ask permission to retain all of the southern operating companies, although in a tentative outline prepared by the SEC staff the commission represented that it would be necessary for the holding company to choose between two groups in the South, one based on Georgia Power Company and possibly South Carolina Power Company, and the other based on Alabama Power Company, with the possible inclusion of Mississippi power Company and Gulf Power Company.

The plan for exchange offered made it clear that in any event C. & S. did not presently intend to attempt to retain its subsidiaries in the North, the largest of which is the Consumers' Power Company which serves much of the State of Michigan outside the Detroit area.

Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of 40c per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, payable July 21, 1941 to stockholders of record July 8, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

S. W. DUHIG, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

June 20, 1941

SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION

Reliable Stores

5% Cum. Conv. Preferred

Current yield 5.55%

1940 dividend earned over 5 times. Net current assets about four times market price. No funded debt.

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Bank of America

NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA'S ONLY STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition June 30, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 192,414,441.49	
Due from Banks	104,256,861.83	
TOTAL CASH		$ 296,671,303.32
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies		466,119,879.95
State, County and Municipal Bonds		164,733,098.75
Other Bonds and Securities		36,573,378.15
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,720,000.00
Loans and Discounts		844,466,563.53
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		6,428,021.62
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		31,873,314.42
Other Real Estate Owned		6,227,867.58
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills		20,201,211.86
Other Resources		691,035.45
TOTAL RESOURCES		$1,877,738,674.63

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS: Demand	$807,874,773.26	
Savings and Time	877,813,644.73	1,685,488,417.99
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		21,281,341.70
Reserve for Interest Received in Advance		11,256,896.95
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Etc.		2,967,045.29
Capital: Common (4,000,000 Shares)	$ 50,000,000.00	
Preferred (340,000 Shares)*	10,800,000.00	
Surplus	62,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	22,630,115.82	
Reserve for Increase of Common Capital	1,200,000.00	
Preferred Stock Retirement Fund	472,974.23	
Unallocated Reserve	6,900,000.00	
Other Reserves	2,740,782.85	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS		126,743,872.70
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1,877,738,674.63

*Issued at $50 ($20 Capital—$30 Surplus), Annual Dividend $2. Preferred to extent of and retirable at issue price and accrued dividends.

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office.

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Head Office: Fifty-five Wall Street New York

Sixty-eight Branches in Greater New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1941

(In Dollars)

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$1,030,259,008	Deposits		$2,934,824,738
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)		1,148,145,869	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$18,275,697	
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		50,725,633	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	6,895,402	11,380,295
State and Municipal Securities		179,531,021	Items in Transit with Branches		25,297,158
Other Securities		66,033,697	Reserves for: Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,066,655
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		603,571,042	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		7,606,197
Real Estate Loans and Securities		6,791,688	Dividend		3,100,000
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		8,544,513	Capital	$77,500,000	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		4,260,000	Surplus	65,500,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		7,000,000	Undivided Profits	16,600,800	159,600,800
Bank Premises		40,227,751			
Other Real Estate		156,622			
Other Assets		628,999			
Total		$3,145,875,843	*Total*		$3,145,875,843

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1941

$77,135,911 of United States Government Obligations and $14,177,264 of other assets are deposited to secure $57,963,996 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Air Transport Business Seen Rising Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The greatest period of growth in its history is expected in the youthful and rapidly expanding air transport industry during the next 10 years, according to an illustrated analysis of the industry prepared by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt.

Despite the fact that air travel expanded ninefold in the past decade—and air transport companies as a group operated profitably for the first time in 1939—the future potentialities of air transportation are tremendous, and thus far the surface has hardly been scratched, according to the study.

In 1940, for example, passenger revenue of the air lines amounted to but 12½ per cent of that of the railroads, while express and freight revenues were only 0.37 per cent of the latter's business.

Meanwhile, market value of the total outstanding capitalization of the air transport industry as of Dec. 31, 1940, totaled $143,000,000, equal to but 1.53 per cent of the total market value of the rail's $9,350,000,000 of outstanding securities.

Seasonal Factors

The intensiveness of this secular uptrend is expected to lessen further the depressive effect of seasonal factors and to cushion the negative influences of future recessions in general business activity, according to the firm's study, and passenger travel, the backbone of the industry, more than likely will continue to increase and maintain its superior status as a source of revenue.

Although express business probably will not be a significant factor in earnings for some time to come, it is pointed out this division may ultimately grow to a point where it may provide considerable profit. Additional, but noticeably less rapid growth in mail volume is anticipated.

"Dislocation resulting from the defense program and higher operating costs are making it currently difficult for the domestic air line to translate substantial revenue gains into commensurate earnings improvement," notes this study.

"Conclusion of the war will undoubtedly prove a decided boon to the air transport companies. Presumably a vertical decline in orders for military planes and intense competition among aircraft manufacturers for the relatively small volume of commercial aircraft business available would force considerably lower prices for the large air transports and this new equipment would include technological improvements effected during the war period.

Many Pilots

"Equally important, there would probably become almost immediately available a large number of pilots and mechanics all skilled in the operation and maintenance of aircraft. Under such circumstances resumption of the strong upward trend of both revenues and earnings of the still youthful air transport industry would seem very clearly indicated."

The book contains:

A. Facts and figures about the air transportation industry as a whole.

B. History, business and figures on 10 leading airline companies.

C. Illustrations tracing evolution of airplanes from the time the Wright Brothers in 1903 made the first airplane flight in history at Kitty Hawk, N. C., through the period of barnstorming and hedge-hopping to the superb transcontinental and transoceanic airliners of today.

D. Maps showing the growth of airline companies during the last 15 years.

E. Tables showing comparison with the railroad industry.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Assoc D Gds 2d pf $3.75		Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Churchfld Coal 7% pf $7		July	15	July 1
Security Title Bldg, Inc $7 pfd pf	$1	July	8	June 24

Initial

Columbo Foods pf 4.3c	Q	Aug.	1	July 21
Det Edison new	45c	July	15	June 27
Penn Invest Co (Phila, Pa) 84 n-cum cv pf	40c	July	30	July 15
Stand Radio A B	10c	July	10	June 30

Extra

Rochester Button 37½c	Q	July	19	July 9

Resumed

Columbus Foods	50c	Aug.	1	July 21

Increased

Le Tourneau (RG)	50c	Sep.	1	Aug. 2
Maritime T & T Co, Ltd	25c	Q July	15	June 20

Final

Consol Aire $3 pf	50c	Aug.	30	
Selby Shoe	50c	July	5	June 25

Irregular

Alberene St Corp of Va	20c	July	25	July 10
Chemical Fund	8c	July	15	June 30
Hooker El Chem	30c	Aug.	30	Aug. 12
Keyst Watch Case	$1.50	July	10	July 1
Shell Union Oil	40c	July	21	July 1
Stand Ch Co, Ltd	75c	July	30	June 30

Liquidating

Amosk'ag Mfg *70 2-5c				

*Final liquidating dividend.

Regular

Am Airlines pf	$1.06¼	Q	July	15 July 5
Amer Meter Co	75c		Sep.	16 Aug. 27
Amer News Co	30c	BM	July	15 July 3
Assoc D Gds Cor 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	2 Aug. 15
Bank of Port Jefferson (N. Y.)	$3	S	July	7 July 1
Broulau Porc H	3c	Q	July	24 June 30
Bunte Bros pf	$1.25	Q	Sep.	2 Aug. 25
Bunte Bros pf	$1.25	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 24
Campb W&C Pdry	25c		July	25 July 7
Car, Clin & Oh Ry	$1.25	Q	July	21 July 10
Ca Bk of Com	$2	Q	Aug.	1 June 30
Commonwith Invest	4c	Q	Aug.	1 July 14
Det Steel Prod	25c		July	10 June 20
Empire Tr (N Y)	75c	Q	July	5 June 27
Firestone T & R	25c		July	21 July 5
First Nat Bk Pitts	$2	Q	July	1 June 30
First Nat Bk Pitts	$2	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 30
First N B (Hart)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1 Sep. 30
Gardner El Lt	$4	S	July	15 June 30
Gen Capital	27c		July	15 June 30
Gen Trust (Co) pf	$1.25	Q	July	15 June 30
Hook El Chem pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	30 Sep. 12
Hygrade Sylv 4½%pf	$1.12½		July	15 July 7
Intl Bus Mch	$1.50	Q	Oct.	10 Sep. 22
Inv Found, Ltd 6% cv pf	75c	Q	July	15 June 30
Julien & Kokenge	$1		July	15 July 1
Mc-Dillon Petrol C	25c		July	15 June 30
Mine T&T Co, Ltd	17½c	Q	July	15 June 20
Loan Soc A	5c		July	15 July 7
in States T&T	$1.75	Q	July	15 June 20
Pacific G & El	50c	Q	July	15 June 20
Rochester Button	25c	Q	July	19 July 9
Do pf	37½c	Q	Sep.	1 Aug. 20
Schuylkill Val Navi & RR Co	$1.25	S	July	10 June 30
Shwinn W&P oC	23c	Q	Aug.	25 July 24
Stand Wks P&Acid	40c	Q	Sep.	15 Sep. 5
Superheater Co	25c	Q	July	15 July 5
Towle Manu Co	$1.50	Q	July	15 July 5
Tor Nat B&T Co.	$2.50	Q	July	1 June 16
Zellers Ltd	20c	Q	Aug.	1 July 15
Zellers Ltd pf	37½c	Q	Aug.	1 July 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s '54-'44 reg	108.17	108.17	108.17
2 2¾s '58-'51	110.13	110.13	110.13
7 2½s '58-'56	104.2	104	104.2
5 2¾s '65-'60	111.16	111.16	111.16

New York City Bonds

1 3s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 4s '48	53½	53½	53½
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106	106	106
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	54¾	54¼	54¾
37 Am & For P5s 2030	58½	57	58¼
AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
4 Am T & T 5⅛s 42	101½	101½	101½
3 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	109	109	109
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57	57	57
3 Arm De 4s 57	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4s 1090-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅝	76½	76½
6 A C Line 4½s 64	65	65	65
3 A C Line 5s 45	89	89	89
8 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	63½	63	63½
2 B&O 95 st C	39	39	39
3 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¾	33¾
6 B&O 96 st F	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜
32 B&O cv 60 st	29½	29¼	29¼
2 B&O 4s 48	62	61½	61½
7 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	62	61½	61½
2 B&OSW 4s 59	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 BellTPa 5s 48	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
12 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107	106⅝	107
5 Beth Stel 3¼s 65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	30	30	30
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93	92½	92½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
10 Bush Term 5s 55	51¾	51½	51¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	77	77	77
11 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅝	63½	63½
7 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	103	103	103
58 Celanese 3s '55	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95¾	95¾	95¾
28 Cen B Un Stl 5s '48	30	30	30
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4½	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59	4	4	4
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	85⅝	85⅞
1 CcO rfg 3½s '96 E	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16½	16⅜	16⅜
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83	82¾	82¾
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	74¾	74¾	74¾
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81½	81¼	81¼
14 CB&Q 4s III '49	97½	97⅛	97⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s III '49	93½	93½	93½
7 Chi & E Ill inc '97	25	24⅞	25
44 Chi Gt West inc4½s2038	35	34½	35
1 Chi Gt West 4s '88	67	67	67
1 Chi I&L 6s '47	28½	28½	28½
86 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	10½	10⅛	10⅛
15 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	23¼	23¼	23¼
11 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	39⅞	39¾	39¾
8 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 Chi & NW 6½s '36	35	35	35
3 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	19⅞	19½	19½
3 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	29	29	29
23 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	28⅝	28¼	28¼
1 Chi & NW cv 4¼s 49	2	2	2
26 Chi & NW gm 4½s 87	28	28	28
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19⅜	19¼	19¼
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
105 Chi & NW 4s 87	28	27½	27½
11 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14⅞	14¼	14⅞
16 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	13½	12¾	13½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
17 CRI & P 4s 88	23	22¾	23
20 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20½	20½
20 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	19½	19½	19½
360 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13	13⅜
168 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	12¾	11¾	12⅛
20 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 ChUn Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108¼	108½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 Cin Gas & El 3½s 65	92½	92⅜	92⅜
2 CCC & St L CWM24s 91	55½	55½	55½
8 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108⅜	108¼	108¼
6 Clev Un Term 5½s 73	76⅛	76	76⅛
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
25 Col & So 4½s 55	22½	22½	22½
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ma	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Comi Mack inc 69 ww	45½	45½	45½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105	105
4 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¼s66	108½	108½	108½
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s68	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s42rch	18⅛	17¾	18⅛
2 Cuba RR 7½s46	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5 Cuba RR 5s52	22⅜	22½	22½
3 Cuba RR 5s52 rct	22	21¾	22
1 Curtis Pub 2s55	98¾	98¾	98¾
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s43	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝
10 D&RG 4½s36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25 D&RG 4s36	14¾	14½	14½
5 D&RG West 5s55	2½	2⅜	2½
2 D&RG W 5s55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 D&RG West 5s78	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Det Edis 4s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Det Ed 3s70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s65	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Erie rfg 5s67	29¼	28⅝	29¼
23 Erie rfg 5s75	29¼	28⅝	29¼
31 Erie gen lien 4s96	60	59¾	59¾
6 Erie cv 4s53	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	107	107	107
43 Fla E Cst 5s74	10¼	10	10
28 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	95½	95⅛	95⅛
1 Goodrich 4½s56	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s52	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor 5s73	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s76D	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s77E	91⅞	91⅝	91¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s61	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Gt Nor 4s46G	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Gt Nor 4s45H	97½	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s57	82½	82½	82½
2 Gulf M&Ob 4s 75	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¾	47½	47¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8 Housatonic 5s 37	63¼	63	63¼
18 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¼	37⅝	38
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
14 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	44	44⅛
4 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46	45⅞	46
16 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53¼	53½
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44½	44¼	44½
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	59	59	59
9 ICCSL&NO 5s 63a	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛
2 ICaCSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44¼	44¼
9 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Int Cit Mot 6s 52	17	17	17
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	16½	16½	16½
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	16½	16½	16½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¾	36¾	36¾
15 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88⅛	88	88
11 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104⅛	104⅛
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¾	41¼	41¾
10 Int T&T 5s 55	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98½	98½	98½
23 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞
1 Kings Co Lt 4½s 54	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105	105	105
10 Kreske Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
31 Lac Gas 5½s 53	71⅞	70¾	70¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	71⅝	71	71
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	96½	96½	96½
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	43	43	43
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	100½	100½	100½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	59	59	59
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	59½	59½	59½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46½	46½	46½
20 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	33⅞	33⅞
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅝	31½	31½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅜	29	29⅛
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53½	53½	53½
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	106¼	107
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
12 Loews 3½s 46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
6 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	108⅛	108	108
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	87	87
1 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53½	53	53½
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	38¼	38¼	38¼
7 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	67¾	67¾	67¾
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106½	106½
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11½	11½
29 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	28¾	29½
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	25½	25½	25½
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36¾	37
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24½	24½	24½
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	1	1	1
6 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27¾	27¾	27¾
143 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27¼	27½
113 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	28	28	28
28 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅞	28½	28½
24 Mo Pac 5s 81	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
1 Mon WPaP Sv4¼s60	111¼	111¼	111¼
101 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	106⅜	106½	106½
20 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41¾	41½	41¾
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37½	37½	37½
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41½	40¾	41½
23 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105	105
1 N Y Distill 3¼s 49	104	104	104
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	60	60	60
18 N Eng RR 4s 45	59⅞	59	59
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	73	73	73
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	47	46½	46¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47	47	47
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	44	44	44
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	61⅛	61¼
37 NYC 4½s 2013A	56¼	56	56⅛
13 NYC cn 4s 98	60⅞	60¼	60⅞
10 NYC 3¾s 46	94⅛	94	94
9 NYC cv 3¼s'52	69¾	69⅜	69¾
13 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78⅞	78¼	78⅞
1 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	73	73	73
72 NYChiStL 4½s'78	62	61⅜	61⅜
15 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61¾	61½	61¾
1 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	94½	94½	94½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅛	109	109
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	58	58	58
11 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	54½	54⅜	54⅛
2 NYLE&WCoal5½s'42	100½	100½	100½
1 NY NH&H cv 6s '48 reg	28	28	28
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	28¾	28½	28¾
17 NYNH¾H clt 6s '49	44	44	44
35 NYNH&H 4½s '67	27¾	27	27⅝
7 NYNH&H 4s '55	25¼	25	25¼
12 NYNH&H 4s '56	25¼	25	25¼
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 NYO & W gen 4s '55	2	2	2
3 NY S&W gen 5s '40	15½	15⅜	15½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 ct	102	102	102
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	27	27	27
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	26½	26½	26½
10 Norg & W 4s '96	127¼	127¼	127¼
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104½	104	104½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	74½	74¼	74¼
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	41⅞	42¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
5 OreRR&Nav4s'46	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Pac Gas&E1 3s'70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Panhandle E Pl 3s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Penn Co 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen2P&Elt 4½s'74	109	109	109
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	122¼	122	122
19 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112	112	112
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	94½	94½	94½
7 Penn RR 3¼s '52	88⅞	88¾	88⅞
1 Peo2GL&C Chi 5s '47	115⅝	115⅛	115⅝
12 Pere Marq 5s '16	77¾	76½	77¾
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	65½	65½	65½
6 Phil Bal¾Wash 4s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6	6	6
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26	26	26
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6	6	6
5 Phillips Pet 2¾s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	110	110	110
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 PCC & Stl 4½s3/'64	117¼	117¼	117¼
8 PCC & SL 4½s '63	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A	63	63	63
17 Pitt&Wa 4½s 60C	62¾	62	62¼
24 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	82	82
5 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	43¼	43¼	43¼
75 Rl Ark&L& La 4½s 34	15¼	14⅞	15
2 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Stl & Adir 6s 96	61	61	61
7 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73	73	73
6 StLPeo&NW5s48	40¼	40¼	40¼
34 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅜	15½	15⅝
40 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	15	14¾	15
141 St L S F 4½s 78	16	15¾	15⅞
3 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15⅜	13⅝	15⅜
232 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅞	14¼	14¾
34 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14¼	14	14¼
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	49½	49½	49½
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10¾	10¾	10¾
73 SA&A Pss 4s 43	95¼	94½	95¼
3 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7	6⅞	7
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4½	4½	4½
25 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98⅝	98¾
4 Silesian-Am 7s 41	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 So Bell T & T 3s 79	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 So Cal Pow 6s 47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
46 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	51	51¼
35 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅜	51¼	51¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 So Pac ctf 4s 49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
11 So Pac 3¾s 46	68⅞	68½	68½
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
1 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	82½	82½	82½
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¼	81¼	81¼
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¾	91¼	91¼
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅜	61¼	61½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	74	74	74
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64

Americas Move for Defense

Continued from Page 1

signed to quiet any Latin-American apprehension over this country's use of Latin-American defense bases and over the growing military might of the "Colossus of the North!"

The Uruguayan proposal, which was formulated by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and is roughly similar to one proposed and adopted by Uruguay and some of its neighbors during the World War, is particularly pleasing to Washington because of its spontaneous Latin-American origin.

The fact that a Latin-American nation would offer such a proposal is seen as clear proof not only of friendly feelings toward the United States but also of a realization of the common menace of Hitlerism.

The increasing measure of cooperation which Latin-America apparently is determined to give the United States is traceable, according to comment here, to the Roosevelt-Hull "good neighbor" policy and to the time and effort spent in cultivating better New World relations at a number of recent Pan-American conferences.

Those in close touch with the development of Latin-American public and official opinion declare that continuing German victories, accompanied by the obviously increasing determination of the United States to do all in its power to insure the defeat of Hitlerism, have made a strong impression south of the Rio Grande and have convinced previous waverers that now or never is the time to announce their sympathy with the United States's efforts

U. S. Planes Displace German in Americas

By the Associated Press

New York, July 3

Axis airlines have been displaced or their routes paralleled on 2,850 miles of new South American routes serviced by United States planes in the last eight months, Pan American-Grace Airways reported yesterday.

With 7,800 miles of airways in regularly scheduled operations, the Panagra system now ranks ahead of all airlines within the United States, on the basis of latest figures available, the company announced. American Airlines has 6,700 route miles, Eastern Airlines 5,750, T. W. A. 5,660, and United Airlines 5,280.

German or German-controlled operations in Western South America at the outbreak of war were maintained over 3,243 miles of routes in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

Only two German routes are still in operation in the entire area served by the Panagra system, the company said, and both are now paralleled by United States flag routes. The 870-mile trans-Andean route between Santiago and Buenos Aires is still flown by the German Condor Syndicate, and the 580-mile system in Ecuador is operated by Sedta, another German company.

Knudsen Rallies U. S. to Toil And Sacrifice for Freedom

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—William S. Knudsen yesterday called upon the Nation for greater toil and sacrifice to the end that "our children may be insured against despotism and slavery."

His message reads:

Tomorrow we celebrate the birth of American independence. We will rejoice in our freedom. This freedom is being threatened. I have a feeling that we do not all realize the significance of that ugly fact.

Last summer, after the invasion of Holland, Belgium and France, when Britain was bombed so heavily, we all seemed more aware of the danger. Again, in the early spring, our sympathy kept alertness at a high point. Now we have the invasion of Russia. Some seem to feel that this means our danger is again averted. Nothing could be further from the truth. The danger to our shores today is greater than ever.

War, we all know, is a question of materials. The successful invasion of Russia by Germany would mean the acquisition of great stores of food, oil and other materials. These would make possible invaluable support for German arms which, in turn, would mean continuing expansion of German conquest, pressing ever harder on the Western Hemisphere.

There is a peculiar intoxication which goes with military success. The dictator does not stop until military reverses or shortage of material forces his defeat. And he has but one goal—world domination.

That is the threat we are facing. Therefore we must press our defense program even faster. It is true that we are in somewhat better shape than we were last summer. We have made a start, but we need the spark of enthusiasm—yes of patriotism—the courage, unselfishness and determination to carry the program forward faster. Industry, labor, government, every American citizen, whether actively engaged in the program or not, must get behind the effort, push it forward, so that we can feel secure, and give all needed help to the nations fighting the battle of freedom; the battle of the individual against the tyrannical State; the battle of democracy against slavery; the battle of free enterprise against State-control of every phase of life from the cradle to the grave.

We are not yet doing what we can do and what we must do. In the war 23 years ago we were all working together. We turned the scales, regardless of what anybody says. The whole world is looking to us today to stop the dictator; to protect their lands and their homes; and we in America want to protect our own institutions and preserve our homes as well.

This is a fight of the home against the ruthless bomb; of overalls against the dictator's trappings. We have the skill. We must have the will to show the world that democracy breeds stamina, individual initiative and staying power, which will outlast and not succumb to any slave-driving outfit on earth.

This war is like a disease that has spread over the larger part of the civilized earth, and there is only one cure for it—that is, toil and sweat and the willingness to sacrifice our comfort and our leisure, so that our country may endure, our homes may be happier, and our children may be insured against despotism and slavery.

Drive for Canning of Surplus Foods Launched in Nation-Wide Co-operation

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Government yesterday initiated a Nation-wide program for the canning, drying, and storage of fruits and vegetables, to prevent any food from going to waste this summer.

The plan for the saving of food, through efforts of State and local defense councils, was announced jointly by Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply; Paul V. McNutt, Health and Welfare Co-ordinator, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

The announcement said that a "substantial addition" to the food supply could be made through Nation-wide co-operation.

Community leaders were urged to arrange for collecting, storing, drying or otherwise preserving those fruits and vegetables which are not used in fresh form, and to plan for the distribution of surpluses in school and playground lunch programs, community kitchens, and other outlets.

Vastly increased food purchases by the Army, shipments under the lend-lease program, and increased consumer buying power will create a greater demand for canned foods than existed last year, it was stated. The announcement added that home and community food storage would contribute to price stability and help meet consumer needs by supplementing commercial supplies.

Three Youths Win Air Scholarships

NEW YORK (AP) — Donald H. Coles, St. Paul, Minn., high school student, won first place in a national scholarship competition sponsored by Air Youth of America, the organization announced July 2.

He defeated entrants from 46 states with a demonstration model plane and will receive two years' aeronautical engineering training at the Boeing School, Oakland, Calif.

Other winners were Herman O. Eley, Jr., Newton, Miss., who will attend the Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla.; and Benjamin Chalmers, Jr., Springfield, Mass., who will go to the Casey Jones School, Newark, N. J.

Aluminum Collection Set For July 21 by La Guardia

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor La Guardia, United States Director of Civilian Defense, announced July 2 that all aluminum collections would be made July 21 and he asked housewives to "hang on to those pots and pans" until then.

He said he feared some patriotic citizens mught be imposed upon by unscrupulous persons eager to get aluminum ware in order to sell it at high prices later.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Services at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 11.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Lecture on Christian Science
Sunday, July 13, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices First Church, New York City. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Oshahguskkanagua Descendant Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Accompanied by her father, Chas C. Osborn, former Governor of Michigan, Miss Stella Brunt Osborn, of Sault Ste Marie, is spending a few days in Richmond on a search for descendants of the "Pocahontas of Michigan."

In 1823, according to the story told by Miss Osborn, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, authority on Indian life, married the daughter of Oshahguskkanaqua, of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., who had been instrumental in 1820 in preventing an attack on the expedition of Gov. Lewis Cass.

The granddaughter of this Michigan "Pocahontas," named Jane Schoolcraft, married Benjamin Screven Howard, of South Carolina, who was in the employ of the Confederate government at Richmond. After the war, Mr. Howard was for several decades a bookseller in Richmond.

Miss Osborn said that historians do not know whether Jane Schoolcraft Howard left any descendants. If there are any, Miss Osborn thinks they might be in Virginia.

Night Parkers Move When Gary Sweeps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARY, Ind.—"'Way back when," remember how "Ma" would ask you to move your rocking chair so she could sweep under it?

Today, cities are in a similar situation with automobiles parked on both sides of the streets at night. The cities' brooms can't get next the curbs to make a clean sweep of things. But Gary is trying out a plan to solve this housekeeping problem.

A sweeping-parking formula has been worked out. Odd nights of the month, sweepers sweep the side of the streets where the house numbers are odd. On even nights they sweep the even-numbered side. Garageless car owners must keep posted on the schedule and park on the side that is not to be swept.

A City ordinance banning all-night parking was waved over motorists' heads. But it worked only when enforced by arrests. Now, however, with motorists merely asked to shift their cars, it looks as though Gary can do a clean job of sweeping.

Electric Stations Gain

OTTAWA—Central electric stations in Canada produced 7,673,572,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power in the first three months of 1941 as compared with 7,319,331,000 in the corresponding period of 1940.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SUMMER BOARD

THE COUNTRY HOUSE, Mattapoisett, Mass., on Buzzards Bay—Rooms with private baths, meals; bathing, fishing, sailing; cottages for summer; heated houses for rent; selected clientele.

SUMMER HOMES

WELLFLEET, Cape Cod, Mass.—Comfortably furnished home, 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, screened porch; garage; good location, convenient to center; month, season. Mrs. Edith Suhr.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant Rochester, N Y

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass, Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline, Mass., near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises, Lon. 6540.

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace, facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-8900, ALLISON.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—July 8 to Sept. 2, to sublet in exclusive section near Harvard Square, 3-room apartment; fireplace, Frigidaire, etc.; price reasonable; references exchanged. Telephone Tro. 8284 or Tro. 9240.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 457 W. 57th (Apt. 911)—For 4 months. One room, kitchenette; cool; piano; switchboard serv.; suitable musician. CO. 5-8450.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON—Specializing in Permanent Waves; $3.50 and up. 1648 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan, Mass. Bln. 1590.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET—Ricker Camps, bungalow for large family; also smaller one, electricity, spring water in house, 7 min. to beach. Route 1-A (old state rd.) E. R. Cole, Prop., R. F. D. 1, Kennebunkport, Maine.

Cape Cod—CRAIGVILLE—Furn. cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, all mod. conveniences; in pines near beach; from now until Sept. 5, $425. Chester Bearse, Centerville, Mass., Tel. Hyannis 68-R

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study: beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

WEST CUMMINGTON, MASS., Deerhill House, 20 miles from Pittsfield—Quiet, for rest or study; good meals, no liquor; room and board at $14.00 a week. F. L. SHAW.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—New term starting, instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN 4-3510

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FOR SALE OR RENT

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SPORTSMAN'S LODGE, cabins and 300 acres of land in the Adirondack State Park. An unrivaled location for a club, dude ranch, sportsman's or children's camp. L. F. FOUNTAIN, Wells, New York.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office, AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG. CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

STEREOTYPERS experienced, preferably in newspaper work; state experience, age and religion. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted, capable woman, help in home, family of 5, 3105 California Ave., Parkville, Md. Phone Boulevard 872-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I. N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ELIZABETHTOWN, New York; Adirondacks—6 rooms, modern improvements, oil heat, garage; opposite golf course; reasonable; excellent condition. MRS. HAROLD BLOOD.

HOUSES FURNISHED

HARRISON, N. Y.—Guest house, beautiful grounds; living room, bedroom, bath, dinette; garage space. Tel. Mamaroneck 2696.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Metropolitan District Commission

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m., Thursday, July 17, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of constructing an addition to the present locker building, Ponkapoag Golf Course, Blue Hills Reservation, Canton. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $900.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By: EUGENE C. HULTMAN, Commissioner.
June 27, 1941.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead; all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot. $15 and $18 weekly.

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EXCELLENT table, modern conveniences, refined atmosphere; breakfast tray; rates $21-$35 per week. Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

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HOLMES CO., Pianos, new and used; Soinets, Grands, Uprights, 111 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 6010.

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BUILDING SITE, 3 acres, wooded knoll; secluded, quiet neighborhood; near Parkway; $3500. HERMINE PETERSON, West Norwalk Road, Darien, Conn. Phone Norwalk 6-0488.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 86 Gainsboro St.—Single double room; near The Christian Science Mother Church; priv. fam.; parking. Mrs. Swan, Ken. 6323.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Com. 9575 after 6 p. m.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms, near bath, running water; twin beds; parking; tourists. MRS. SLYE, 51 St. Stephens St. Com. 8953.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Large bed-sitting room, home atmosphere; breakfast; garage optional; business man or woman; near transportation. Bou 8-6137 (telephone).

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (3-W)—Desirable location; every convenience; $8-$10; all transportations; near Central Park, church. Cl. 6-9224.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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SPECIALIST of wide experience with underprivileged children desires to take full charge of daughter needing special consideration; free to travel; references exchanged. Box L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Protestant, wishes pos.; refined, capable, exp. with children; no cooking; city or country; refs. TAL. 9-8133 (N. Y. C.)

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FOR GIRLS (Christian Scientists)—Bald Hill Farm, private home in heart of the White Mountains; a vacation of outdoor activity. Write Covin, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Kirkland 1213 or Lexington 1913.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

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SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD—SO. YARMOUTH—Unusual, small house; modern conv.; newly renovated; large estate; pine grove, quiet, near bathing and shops. Reasonable. E. M. SAUNDERS.

RENT for season, historic 10-room furnished house, Water St., Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; electric stove, refrigeration, hot water, double, front porches, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage. Tel. Big. 0727, or address W. N. E., 12 Austin St., Newtonville, Mass.

BARTLEY, NEW JERSEY—70 ft. swim. pool; 20 acres woodland; fishing, breeze-swept. scr. porch, 7 rms.; Westinghouse kitchen; Hour Manhattan; season $400. Watkins 9-7576 (N. Y. C.)

LAKE OSCAWANA, N. Y.—For sale or rent; charming furnished 4 room cottage; all imps. E. ODELL, 172 Westchester Ave., Crestwood, N. Y. Tel. Tuckahoe 1856.

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CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued)

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SINGAPORE WOMAN—Brenda Marshall, David Bruce
July 4-7—
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Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Try PELTON'S
Tasty Sandwiches, Candy, Salted Nuts
and visit our Soda Bar
Toiletries for Men and Women
108 Main St. 186 E. Main St.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

Wonderful Savings Are Offered at Our
July White Sale
Now in Progress
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

NEW BRITAIN

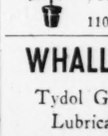
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
39 Center Street 5-4322

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP

Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas—Miller Tires
Lubrication—Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

CONNECTICUT

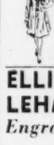
NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-9315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

SO EASILY DIGESTED
Mitchells'
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 7-1362 NEW HAVEN

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724 Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

TROPI-TEX
A regular Business Suit that Weighs only 43 ounces $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC
EST. 1892 STAMFORD, CONN.

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
103 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Brothers Ideal
ONE PARK ROW Market
PHONE 4-1193

GEORGE SARVINAS, Inc.
Furriers Exclusive
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING and GLAZING
RESTYLING and REPAIRING
Telephone 3-5605
30 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are headquarters for
TOWELS
Turkish Towels, All Sizes, 19c to $1.49
Turkish Beach Towels, 36x72 inches, candy stripe pattern, 89c to $1.75

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

Get Out in the Sun!
Our Dress Department now has a complete stock of Women's and Misses' SLACKS—SLACK SETS, and BATHING SUITS. All so practical—yet so inexpensively priced.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

PIERPONT'S DAIRY
152 DELAWARE AVENUE
Dial 3-8880—3-8881
Natural and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Waterbury's only Certified Milk Dealer

Shock Proof and Water Proof Watches
The Ideal Summer Vacation Watch
$17.50 and up
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

REAL CORSET COMFORT!
Let our expert corsetiere show you how you can be faultlessly fitted so as to be poised as well as comfortable.
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Invest in United States Defense Bonds to safeguard our Fourth of July
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Service Ford and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

WHITNEY LAUNDRY

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

JANTZEN
BATHING SUITS, 4.95-8.95
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
for your
NEW OUTFIT
Both Women's and Misses'
224-229 MAIN STREET

Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR
NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Toiletries Stationery
Modern Soda Fountain
MACKEY PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
624 Hammond St., Cor. Heath St.
Asp. 5210

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANNOUNCING NEW LOCATION OF
Brattle Square Florist
42 Brattle St. Tro. 9839
Same Fresh Vegetables
Same Beautiful Flowers
Delivered Anywhere

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Avenue Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

Richardson & Robbins Chicken Broth makes delicious summer meals—
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street, Cambridge
Kirkland 7515

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
Fisher Dairy
Established 1861
Call—Dedham 1401

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his adver-

DEDHAM (Continued)

The Use of Soft Water Is Kindness to Your BLANKETS
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 7820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Summer Dresses and Coats for Women and the Miss
Men's Suits in Summer Weight Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

Beautiful Figurines
from Europe, Asia and America
75 cents to $75.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Silver 350 MAIN STREET Clocks

FRAMINGHAM

KERWIN'S X-RAY SHOE STORES
Framingham at Allen's Dept. Store, Concord St. Enna Jetticks *for Women*
Natick 30 Main St. Next to Trust Co. "Bostonians" *for Men*

Framingham Trust Co.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
You do not need to open a checking account to have the privilege of issuing personal checks.
Ask about REGISTER CHECKS. Convenient—inexpensive—personal.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

Sporting Goods
Camping Equipment
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods
ROYS SERVICE STATION
Change to Sinclair
Opaline or Pennsylvania Motor Oil
101 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. R. NOYES
8 So. Central St., Bradford
Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

ATTENTION - - -
to each detail is the basic reason for the excellence of INDIVIDUAL DRY CLEANING. Next time why not try INDIVIDUAL DRY CLEANING? Plain Dresses, Suits, at 75c.
Phone 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
LAUNDERERS—DRY CLEANERS

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Daunhinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Beach and Play Clothes for Sun and Fun
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Beach and Play Shop, Second Floor

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Buick
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

LYNN

Vacation Bound?
. . . come to ROGERS for all your needs
★
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET

Men's Tropical Worsted 2-Piece Summer Suits
Coat and trousers as light as a feather, yet tailored so as to withstand summer wear and tear and still look neat and dressy. The same models and colors as our regular weight suits, only 30% lighter.
$19.75 and $22.50
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE MEN'S STORE

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590
We are now showing Cool, Summer Shoes
STYLE
First in QUALITY
VALUE
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MALDEN (Continued)

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop: Mal. 1552
Res.: Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Master Plumbers

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

PEARL HARDWARE
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines For Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
SHELL
860 Main Street
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
Tel. Melrose 1649

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

We Carry
KNOX GELATINE
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.

Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.
Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Our Summer Shop at Edgartown is now open. Very Smart Hot Weather Apparel for Women and Misses.

LA FRANCE
Registered Jeweler
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
We are celebrating our First Anniversary, and at this time we wish to thank the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their Patronage of the past year.
763 Purchase St., Eugene P. La France, Prop.

A cordial welcome awaits readers of The Christian Science Monitor at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.
BOOK STORE
Souvenirs—Postcards
Basement Toy Shop

NEWTON

BUY
DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS AT THIS BANK
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 noon

NEWTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600
TEXACO
Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICANTS
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

OSTERVILLE

H. M. Meserve & Co.
Everything for the Office
TYPEWRITERS
Sales, Service, Rentals and Supplies
Serving the Cape Since 1920
Parker Road Telephone 2310

PITTSFIELD

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

WHITE ROSE CONSOMME MADRILENE
2 Cans 33c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

KULDA'S
Ice Cream and Sodas
Sandwiches—Lunches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

MONDAY Starts Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Ready-to-Wear
England Brothers

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

LINGERIE SLIPS
White or Tea Rose
Special Values *$1.00*
BATCHELDER'S
83 EAST STREET

We have a splendid assortment of
Bathing Suits
Slacks—Shorts
and Sports Wear for Your Inspection
Holden & Stone Co.

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fill Your Bins Now
with 'blue coal'—Franklin Coal—New England Coke—All Dust-proofed for your protection.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street PRE 0047

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

COAL and COKE
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

Visit our New Direct Factory Branch
1592 Hancock St., Quincy
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints—Wallpapers
Artists' Materials—Gifts
H. A. STURN, Mgr.

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of READING
as the Commercial Bank of this community is fully equipped to care for
Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Business
Commercial Loans
Mortgage Loans
Collateral Loans
Personal Loans
Call on us if we can help you in your banking needs
EDWARD F. PARKER
President

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

AFTER THE 4TH SALE
Beginning Saturday, July 5
Entire Store Stock Greatly Reduced
Willhelmina Smart Shop INC.
Wakefield Square, Wakefield

Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main Street Rea. 1215
Texaco Products
Complete Lubrication
Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE—Proprietor
"To Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING, MASS. TEL. 1450

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 ESSEX ST., SALEM
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

Babs PHOTO SHOP Babs
Buy a new up to date Camera for your prize vacation pictures, or get your camera checked for best results. Developing and printing a specialty
Babs 19 College Avenue Babs
Pros. 4184

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

Have you tried our Bireley's delicious Fresh Fruit Products
Orangeade
Grapeade
Tomato Juice
Cocktail
Lem-O-Nip
SPEAR MILK CO.
37 Central Street, Wakefield
Tel. CRY. 0610

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884

GEO. I. KELLY
Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—tooth-paste, soap cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

WILMINGTON

Gildart Chevrolet Co.
CHEVROLET
Sales and Service
Auto refinishing and fender work
144 Lowell St., Wilmington Tel. 811

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

WORCESTER (Continued)

Launderers Dry Cleaners
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4253 3-4259

WHITNEY'S
exclusively in Albany gives you the convenience of
CHARGA-PLATE
with your charge account
CREDIT OFFICE—5th FLOOR

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
SPORTS SUITS
for the warm days

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 Lark Street
Luncheon and Dinner
• Closed Sundays and Holidays •

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

PLAYTIME CLOTHES
Whether it be the mountains, seashore, ranch or lake, each place demands distinctive and appropriate apparel. Consult our Sportswear Shop before going on your vacation.
McLEAN'S

Going Away?
Make your first stop Sears for sensational savings on vacation needs.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
171 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Outdoor Furniture
Newest in wood, steel, iron and plastic furniture for your porch, lawn or garden.
THE FAIR STORE

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545—WA 4600

GRETCHEN BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylists
Newest Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
143 Bidwell Parkway Lincoln 6166
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings

NEW TURBANWAV
and other types of Permanent Waving
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ELMIRA

Have you visited our third floor ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT?
We carry Bendix Home Laundry, Thor Washer, Crosley Super-Shelvador, Telechron Electric Clocks, Crosley Gas Ranges, Stewart-Warner Dual-Temp Models, Stewart-Warner Radios and Electric Ranges, Anderson Gas Ranges, Ironrite Ironer, and Norge Refrigerators.
SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
Incorporated
"The Quality Store of Elmira"
We Give S. H. Green Stamps

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Cooling, Refreshing Drinks
Home Made Ice Creams and Sherbet
BOSTON CANDY STORE

JANTZEN Swim Suits
—Sports Bar—2nd Floor—
ARGERSINGER'S

CHARLES DISTEFANO
Phone 4770
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily
Woodside Ave. and South Main St.

ITHACA

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

We Handle the Entire Line of Heinz 57 Varieties
The Famous **57** VARIETIES
ATWATERS GROCERS
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

HERRON'S
Shoes for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Spring is Decorating Time
For Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Blinds, patronize
R. F. SMITH'S
122 West State Street

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 DELAWARE AVENUE
(between the Banks)
We Dress Our Own Poultry
PARD DOG FOOD
3 Cans 25c
Delivery Service DE 5800

LARCHMONT

G-W-MERRELL HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE
1931 PALMER AVENUE

B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

Norge Refrigerators
with New Night-Watch
Automatic Defrosting
Works while you sleep
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

Jones' Lawn Mower Co.
Sales and Service
L. I. Distributor Motor Mowers
Expert Repairs—All Makes
Replacement Parts
TELEPHONE BAY SHORE 2024
186 E. Main Street

SOUTH SIDE BANK
Acts in All Trust Capacities
77 E. Main Phone 30 Bay Shore, L. I.

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1871—1372

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island

DOUGLASTON
(Continued)

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

MEN'S ALL WOOL GABARDINE SLACKS
Tan—Brown—Grey—Green—Blue
Sizes 29-42 **$6.50**
MILLER & MACK
36-22 Main Street Open Evenings
FREE PARKING

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

UNITED FOOD STORE
Herman Reimer, Prop.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call Free. 913-923

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
Home of Permanent Waves
"Air Cooled for Your Comfort"
31 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 5875

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

CLEARANCE SALE
Red Cross Shoes
Now $5.45—Reg. $6.50
Discontinued styles for limited time. Special reductions in children's department.
JARMAN SHOES FOR MEN
Now $4.49 and $4.99
Regularly $5.00 to $6.85
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
37-41 82 STREET

We Call and Deliver Phone HAvemeyer 9-2277
TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS
All Work Done on Premises
3-Hour Service
Suits and Plain Dresses . . . 50c up
74-10 37th Avenue 69-08 Roosevelt Ave.

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5200 80-28 37th Avenue

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

A. A. MANCINELLI
Ladies' Tailor, Dress Maker and Furrier
Summer showing of styles of imported and domestic fabrics, for coats, suits and dresses. Only high-class workmanship and fitting are performed in our workroom. Consult us about your remodeling and altering problem.
FUR STORAGE $2 MIN.
80-05 Roosevelt Avenue Hav. 4-6550

The Open Window
Serving Fine Food
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
SUNDAYS, ONLY DINNER
Olive Walsh, President
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
NORGE KELVINATOR
G. E. PHILCO
FRIGIDAIRE CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-1900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LITTLE NECK

ADLON HAIRDRESSERS

Custom Permanent Waving
255-08 No. Boulevard Phone Bayside 9-4948

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

RICHMOND HILL

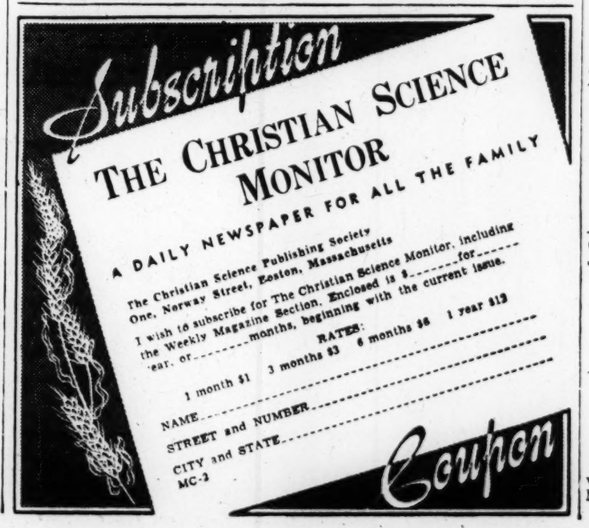
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-6052

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6583

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear
7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The LANGDON Shop
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Kayser & Allman Wall Paper and Lowe Brothers Paint
EDWARD J. RICE
79 B'way. Tel. 1630 Newburgh

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

SMART SUMMER APPAREL
for
Small Women and Misses
THE SONIA
44-46 Broadway, Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH!
Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

Marie Stone
Complete Summer Clearance
Sportswear—Daytime and Evening Gowns
Closing July 26. Re-open Aug. 25
611 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-1809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
657 North Ave. NEw Rochelle 5456

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators" Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
• Stein-Bloch Clothes • Ties
• Handkerchiefs
• Arrow Shirts • Underwear
23 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
HEATLESS PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone KIngsbridge 3-1730
ADOLPH RIVERDALE BEAUTY SALON Inc.
3733 Riverdale Ave., New York

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

TEL. MANSFIELD 6-7218
ROSE Beauty Salon
PERFECT WAVING
Care of Skin, Hair and Nails
2135 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Tel. WI 8-9118
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
LUBRICATION
MOTOR ANALYSIS
ACCESSORIES
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER, Inc.
400 Coney Island Avenue
at Caton Avenue, Brooklyn

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8560

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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C	H	A	U	C	E	R		R	H	I	N	E		
A		S	T	A	G		T	H	U	M		Q		
R	A		E	R	E	W	H	O	N		B	U		
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W	A	R		V	I	L	L	A		L	O	T		
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M	A	C	R	E		P	Y	R	R	H	U	S		

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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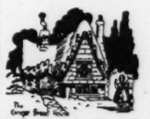
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

This month the French western African colonies of Togo and Dahomey favor us with two new coiffures for our philatelic gallery. These new creations are unique, but I doubt if milady would consider them in keeping with today's styles.

Other styles of African hairdress have appeared on stamps from time to time, and quite an interesting collection is the result. Striking examples may be found on stamps from the Cameroons, especially the hairdress of the Mandara woman; the hairdress of the Mangbethu, the

Six semi-postal stamps from Germany

Ubangi, the Baluba and the Babuende women of the Belgian Congo; the Fulah woman of French Guinea; the native woman of French Sudan; the Pangowin woman of Senegal and the Hausa woman of Upper Volta. Simpler coiffures may be found on some of the stamps of northern Africa, Asia and Europe and a hunt through our

Cameroons Air Mail Stamps

albums will result in many a novelty hairdress, and many a smart one too.

Stamps From Other Lands

Cameroons—An airmail set of eleven values has appeared in this region. These are the 25-centimes, red-brown; 50c., light green, and 1-franc, violet, picturing an airplane casting its shadow on a map of the country; 2 fr., olive; 3 fr., brown; 4 fr., ultramarine; 6 fr., green; 7 fr., cerise; 12 fr., orange, and 20 fr., red-orange, picturing a flying boat landing on the water; and 50 fr., blue, picturing an airplane above ships in the harbor.

Denmark—A 5-krones stamp with a portrait of King Christian has been overprinted "Postfaerge" for use as a Parcel Post stamp.

Germany — Six semi-postal stamps have been issued, the surtax from which will be given to the fund of the postal employees. The 6 plus 9 pfenning green pictures flag raising; the 8 plus 12 pf., reddish brown, standard bearers on parade; the 12 plus 18 pf., lilac, motor cars fording a stream; 16 plus 24 pf., gray, column of marching soldiers; 20 plus 30 pf., blue, students at work on framework of an airplane and 24 plus 36 pf., violet, old-fashioned coach with four horses.

Haiti—Four stamps for postage and airmail use have been issued to commemorate the Caribbean Congress being held this month. The postage set comprises 10 c. and 25 c. values, the airmail set the 60c. and 1.25 gourdes.

Hungary — Two stamps have been overprinted to commemorate

Philatelic Coiffures

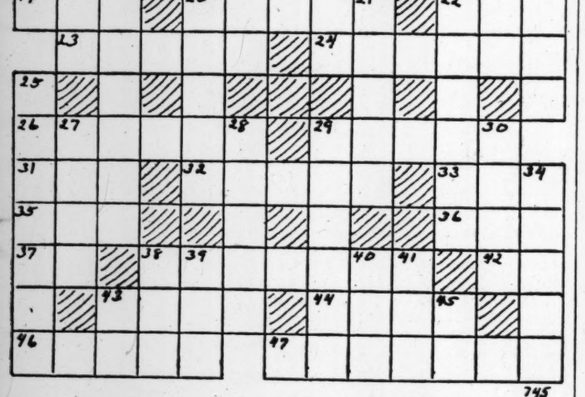
the return of southern provinces lost in the war of 1914-1918. These are the light brown 10-filler overprinted in red ink and the red 20 f. in black ink with "Dél Visszatér" (The South Returns).

Indo-China—Three of the 1933-38 airmail design series have been issued in new colors. These are the 16 c., rose; the 39 c., olive, and the 69 c., deep blue.

Netherlands — Five semi-postal stamps have been issued for the benefit of cultural and social relief. The 1½ plus 1½ c., sepia, shows a portrait of Dr. A. Mathusen; 2½ plus 2½ c., gray-green, J. Ingenhousz, a chemist; 4 plus 3 c., vermilion, Aagde Deken, an author; 5 plus 3 c., green, Joh Bosboom, a painter; and 7½ plus 3½ c., purple, A. C. W. Staring, a poet.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was "father of English poetry"?
6—What is the river of "Das Rheingold"?
10—Male of the caribou is what?
11—What is a lake of Switzerland?
12—What is symbol for radium?
14—What is short title of Samuel Butler's Utopian novel?
15—Bushel (abbr.).
16—What is the unit of energy?
18—What is a Portuguese territory in India?
19—Strife.
20—Who was a Mexican revolutionary general?
22—Fortune.
23—Who is heroine of "The Bartered Bride"?
24—Who would live in an igloo?
26—What do you call neck plumage collectively of domestic fowl?
29—Who was Roman goddess of the growing vegetation?
31—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
32—Who was brother of Moses?
33—Floor covering.
35—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
36—Yellow ocher is what?
37—What is the Corncracker State (abbr.)?
38—Who are the inhabitants of Malta?
42—Symbol for tantalum is what?
43—What is a club used as an offensive weapon?
44—What Brazilian poet was born in 1823?
46—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?
47—What king won a costly victory over Romans?

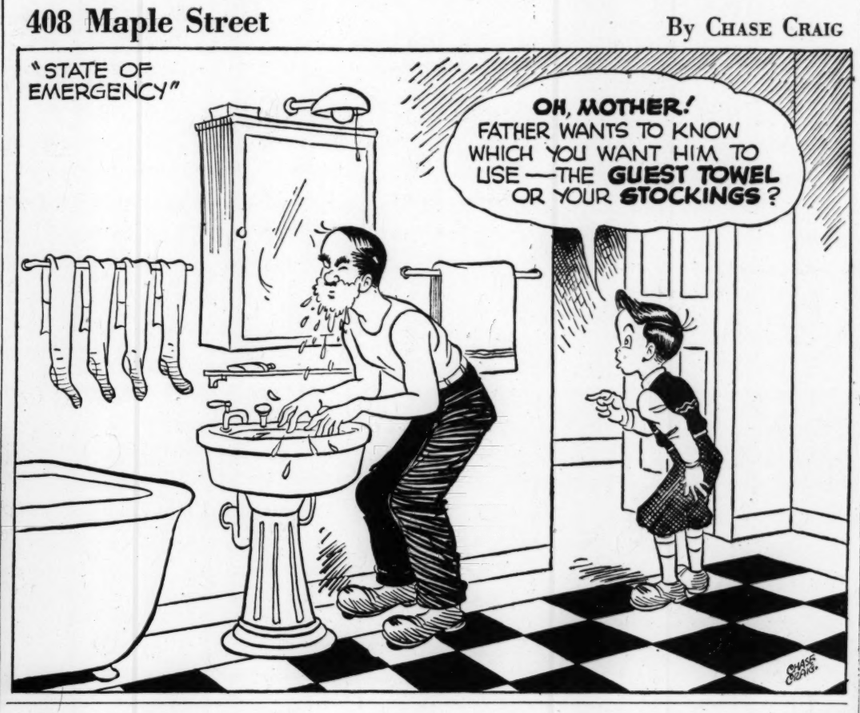
Down

1—What English vagabond was known as "King of Beggars"?
2—What was a Roman bronze coin?
3—North American Indian.
4—Vehicle.
5—What do you call a woman who acts as adviser?
6—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
7—Who invaded Roman Empire under Attila (sing.)?
8—Within.
9—What divides earth's surface into Northern and Southern Hemispheres?
11—Northernmost part of habitable world was called what by ancients?
13—Who is hero of a Bulwer-Lytton novel?
15—What is a long pole used to extend bottom of a sail?
17—Who were Gaius Gracchus and his brother, Tiberius?
18—What forms of aircraft have no engines?
20—What is a plant derived from the horned violet?
21—What is any of several species of poplar?
25—What is a young domestic fowl?
27—Pale.
28—What bird serves as emblem of U. S.?
29—What is a motion picture such as Chaplin appears in?
30—To answer the requirements of.
34—What is an amorphous substance?
38—Haydn was born in what month (abbr.)?
39—One who excels at anything is what?
40—What is a masculine title of respect?
41—Attention.
43—Master of Ceremonies (abbr.).
45—What exclamation commands silence?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig



Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Organ Produces Its Musical Tones?

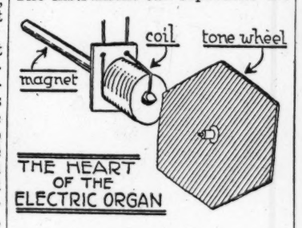
A pipe organ produces its musical tones by setting air columns in the pipes to vibrating. The electric organ, however, has no air columns nor reeds, nor other vibrating parts. Its notes are produced by tone wheels.

A tone wheel is a metallic disc, about the size of a silver dollar, with a number of humps or high places on its edge. Rotating near a permanent magnet, about one end of which is wound a coil of wire, the humps, in passing the magnet, set up a pulsating electric current in the wire.

If, for example, 440 humps flit past the coil each second, the electrical pulsations will have a frequency of 440. And if (and this is the case in the electric organ) these impulses are then converted into surges of sound by vacuum tube amplifiers, similar to the tubes used in radio receiving sets, a musical note or tone will result. In this instance, the note heard will be A, for A has a frequency of 440.

There are 91 tone wheels in the organ. All of them rotate on a shaft driven at a constant speed by a synchronous motor, similar to the motor used in electric clocks. All the wheels turn at the same speed, so the number of humps on the wheel will determine the frequency of the note produced by that wheel. The more humps, the higher the frequency and the higher the pitch of the note. The fewer the humps, the lower the frequency and the lower the pitch.

The instrument is about the size of an old-fashioned spinet, but for volume and variety of tone it rivals the biggest of the pipe organs. The volume is limited only by the size of amplifier used, and the variety of tone possible is almost limitless. The instrument can reproduce the



tones of a regular wind-organ, such as diapason, flute, orchestral string, reed, etc., as well as tones characteristically and uniquely its own. And these in amazing variety, for engineers have estimated that the electric organ is capable of producing 253,000,000, or more than a quarter billion tones!

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God *is light, and in him is no darkness at all.*—I John 1:5.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Where Would You Find—

1. The rifle plant where Garand rifles are manufactured?
2. Dakar?
3. The foreign country in which Mrs. John Quincy Adams was born?
4. A kinkajou?
5. The University of New Hampshire?
6. Euboa?
7. The oldest chartered military organization in America?
8. An Islamite?
9. Great Britain's four Mediterranean naval bases?
10. The Ouachita River?

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Practical Household Hint

Another advantage of leaving the breakfast grapefruit in the refrigerator overnight is that you can start the day off with an invigorating cold shower.

A Broad Hint

The recruit had the habit of partaking of his soup in a noisy and boisterous fashion. The noise was so loud that it upset the rest of the company. One day when the offensive sounds were at fortissimo, a veteran strode toward the culprit and said:

"May I help you?"

"Help?" echoed the recruit. "I don't need any help."

"Sorry, sir," said the veteran, "I thought perhaps you might wish to be dragged ashore."

When in Doubt

When John Hay, the American statesman, appeared before a committee of prominent lawyers to be examined for admission to the Illinois bar, a member of that august body fixed a stern eye upon the young man, described in elaborate detail an extremely difficult case, and then demanded, "Mr. Hay, what would you do if a client came to you with such a case?"

Hay had not the faintest idea of what he would do, but knew it would be fatal to admit the fact.

With great promptitude he replied, "I should ask for a retaining fee of fifty dollars, and tell him to call again tomorrow."

"Mr. Hay," exclaimed the examiner, with a laugh, "you are admitted."—Wall St. Journal.

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

The New Farm Hand-er-Outer

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing a Language

Nyack, N. Y.

A young man who attends a large university and lives in a dormitory where each student is allowed to entertain one guest each week, has created a hobby for himself. Especially among the post-graduate students there are men from many foreign countries who have seen great misfortunes come to their home lands and to their relatives and friends at home.

One evening each week, this American student entertains someone who comes from abroad to attend the university. He has a way of ferreting out those who are not sure of their English language and who are battling with homesickness or loneliness. He is not trying to be pretentious in offering kindness and hospitality, but he, himself, so thoroughly enjoys visiting with strangers from other lands that the guest always feels his spontaneous friendliness and feels that the benefit is mutual as indeed it is.

The guests have told him that they were grateful for the opportunity to practice their English in a social way, over a dinnertable and afterwards in the young man's room.

Among the young man's guests have been natives of China, Japan, Turkey, Holland, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Greece.

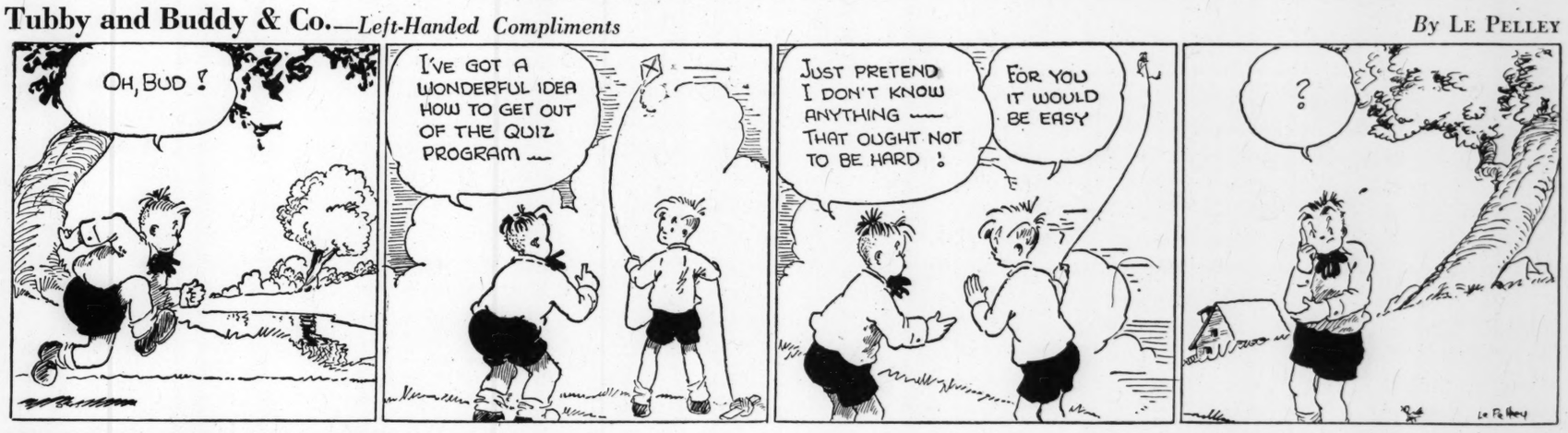
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Springfield Armory in Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. The capital of French West Africa.
3. Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams was born in London on Feb. 12, 1775; her father was an American.
4. In the warmer parts of Central and South America, a nocturnal arboreal carnivore.
5. Durham, New Hampshire.
6. A Grecian island in the Aegean Sea.
7. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts observed its 303rd anniversary on June 2, 1941.
8. A Mohammedan.
9. Malta, Cyprus, Alexandria, and Gibraltar.
10. It rises in Polk County, Arkansas, and empties into the Red River in Louisiana; 605 miles long.

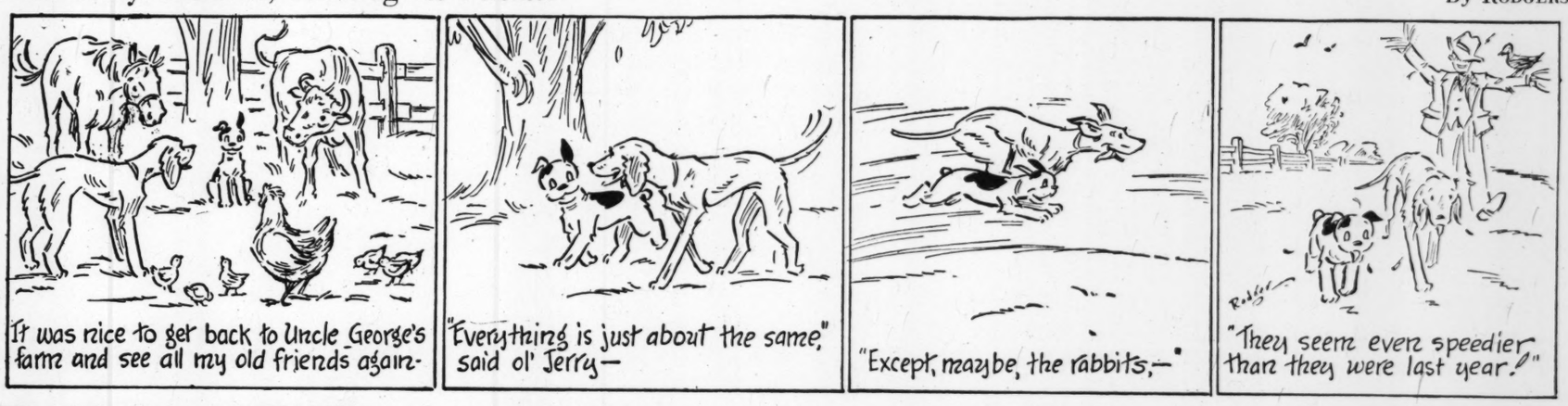
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Left-Handed Compliments*

By Le Pelley


OH, BUD!
I'VE GOT A WONDERFUL IDEA HOW TO GET OUT OF THE QUIZ PROGRAM—
JUST PRETEND I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING—THAT OUGHT NOT TO BE HARD!
FOR YOU IT WOULD BE EASY
?
Le Pelley

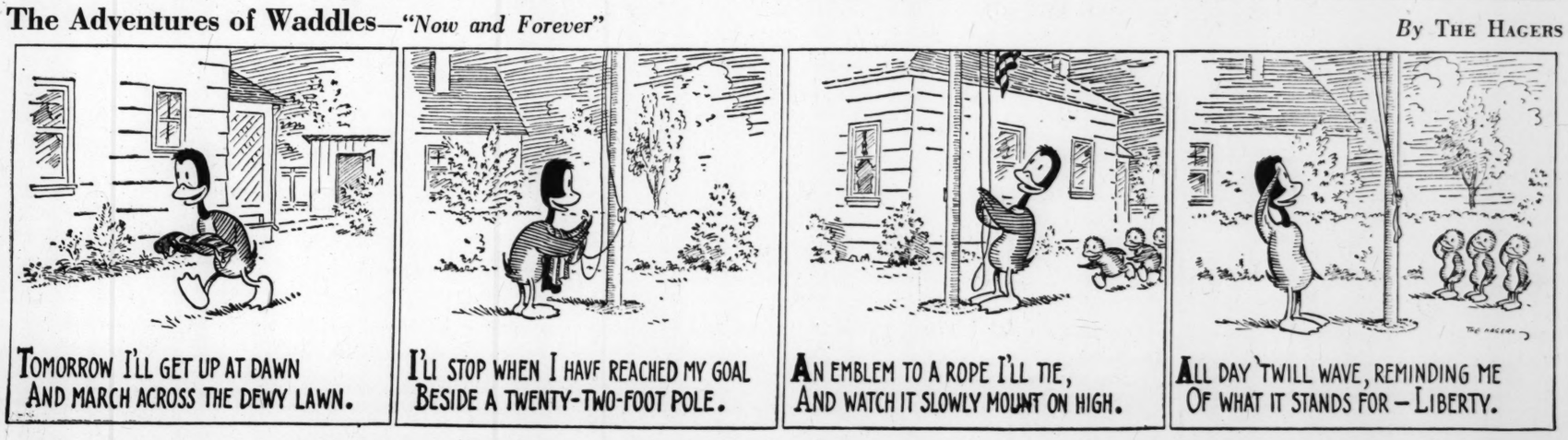
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So I Notice!*

By Rodgers


It was nice to get back to Uncle George's farm and see all my old friends again-
"Everything is just about the same," said ol' Jerry—
"Except, maybe, the rabbits,—"
"They seem even speedier than they were last year!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Now and Forever"*

By The Hagers


TOMORROW I'LL GET UP AT DAWN AND MARCH ACROSS THE DEWY LAWN.
I'LL STOP WHEN I HAVE REACHED MY GOAL BESIDE A TWENTY-TWO-FOOT POLE.
AN EMBLEM TO A ROPE I'LL TIE, AND WATCH IT SLOWLY MOUNT ON HIGH.
ALL DAY 'TWILL WAVE, REMINDING ME OF WHAT IT STANDS FOR—LIBERTY.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"New Guards for Their Security"

"Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." These words describe well the disposition the people of the United States and the British Commonwealth have shown to suffer the evils of international anarchy and war when by combining their forces order and peace could be maintained.

Such combination could be effected without any such "abolishing of the forms to which they are accustomed" as was proclaimed by these words from the Declaration of Independence. Indeed it is probable that in time—if time be allowed—effective measures of united resistance to the oppressions of aggressive totalitarianism will be achieved in entire conformity with the constitutional forms to which Britain and America are accustomed.

Even such proposals as Clarence Streit's federation of democracies or that for admitting the British nations as States of the American Union would entail no violent revolution such as that connected with the Fourth of July. But many informal measures will be hammered out in practice before the necessary degree of unity is proclaimed.

The fact preceded the word in 1776. The Declaration of Independence formally dissolved ties already broken. There had been shooting at Lexington and Concord fourteen months before. Although George III had proclaimed the colonists in open rebellion, it was more than a year after the serious battle of Bunker Hill before they accepted the status.

It was on June 7, 1776, that Richard Henry Lee introduced resolutions declaring the Colonies independent. Effective action actually came on July 2 when Congress adopted the first Lee resolution, dissolving "all political connection" with Britain. This resolution was added to Jefferson's draft of a statement designed to explain and justify the step thus taken. It forms the famous final paragraph of the Declaration as we know it.

The Colonists had clung to the accustomed forms and to the Crown's sovereignty. Many of the phrases of the Declaration were from earlier protests, not only of the Colonists but of Englishmen in England voiced in the long process of winning freedom from personal rule. The Colonists had come slowly to action to meet the situation. But, said the Declaration, "when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

Britain and America have been moving in the opposite direction from this separation. Forced by the usurpations of rampant despotism, they have been providing "new Guards for their future security." The United States has assumed responsibility for the defense of Canada and defense production of Britain and America has been largely coordinated under the Lend-Lease Act. Close consultation has been developed in their informal "collective security." Britain has given to the United States bases and rights in her possessions which entail a genuine surrender of sovereignty.

Other steps of common defense are sure to come if pressures develop further. Because the world has grown very small these measures of coordinate resistance to despotism by various branches of the English-speaking world are as natural as the united action of the Colonies in freeing themselves from George III's tyranny.

How far and fast the process may go no one can now foresee. But as the world grows smaller, as the oppression of totalitarian aggression is seen to be intolerable, free men will find new guards for their security—and the proper words to declare their freedom to the world.

Fathoming Sea Safety

"The most amazing wonder of the deep is its unfathomable cruelty." Joseph Conrad was not trying to scare people, but to make them cautious. For experienced seafarers know the more awake they are to the latent hazards of the sea the less likely are they to meet disaster such as overwhelmed an excursion boat off Harpswell, Maine, with the reported loss of 37 persons.

Judging from the official investigation, reasonable caution on the part of the captain-owner and district marine inspectors might have avoided what befell the boat. It is reported to have sunk and been raised three times within the last year, to have sailed with more persons than the law permits aboard a 44-foot boat, and to have carried reserve cans of gasoline in an open cockpit exposed to possible contact with a lighted match discarded by some careless smoker.

Most regrettable is the fact the boat carried only cork life-belts which, if the boat exploded as is believed, the passengers could not use. Carrying lifeboats aboard a passenger vessel hardly bigger than a lifeboat is impracticable. But any excursion boat that can accommodate 37 persons can carry life-rafts of the catamaran type sufficient to support that number indefinitely with their waists above water. This should be mandatory. The Harpswell disaster points not to the unfathomable cruelty of the sea so much as cruel neglect to take reasonable human precautions.

Taxes—With a Smile

Probably never before in history has the United States Congress represented a Nation so willing to be taxed. One hears it on every side. "If we're in for it, let's get the job done—and have it paid for."

A recent public opinion poll showed various classes of taxpayers perversely favoring the kinds of taxes, income taxes, sales taxes, and so forth that would fall heaviest on themselves rather than the other fellow. An Indiana Taxpayers' Federation bulletin favors "really sacrificial levels" of income taxation for defense. Many who were disturbed about the national debt two years ago are all the more for buckling down to meet the immensely larger demands of a war-time world.

So the schedule of excise taxes which the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee has tentatively put forward is apt to encounter more suggestions for increases of the proposed rates than objections to their severity. For example, the addition of $1 a gallon to the tax on distilled alcoholic liquors brings it only to $4 a gallon as compared with $6.40 a gallon in 1917-18. The taxes on beer and tobacco have been left unchanged, though a small match tax is introduced. The 7 per cent tax on new automobiles, though twice the present rate, is yet only half what the Treasury asked.

The proper object now is to raise revenue both from luxuries and from commodities whose manufacture and use, however commendable in ordinary times, tend to draw materials and energies away from production for defense. Congress may go forward along both lines with unexampled confidence.

Vichy Collaborates Eastward

Vichy's attitude toward the Nazi-Soviet war tells the world once again, after many times, that Vichy is not France. The Pétain regime gives its "permission" to French "volunteers" who wish to join "the European fight against Communism," and one recalls the Italian and German "volunteers" in Spain fighting for a similar professed purpose.

The Frenchmen who march with the Nazis against Russia march not against Communism alone, or even primarily. They march against all popular government.

True, the Soviet Union does not represent an attempt at popular government. Numerous ukases by Soviet authorities in recent months are reported to have made Russian society as rigid, as prolific of caste distinctions as is Nazi Germany itself. But Vichy's program of collaboration with the Nazis is moving in the same direction as the new Soviet decrees.

The war between the Nazis and the Soviet Union is a war for power—the clash of two counter-revolutions.

If Frenchmen can now be educated to fight by Germany's side against Russia, the problem of turning them against Britain later may seem easier to Berlin and to the Anglophobes at Vichy. Only the most wishful can imagine that a German conquest of Russia would satiate Nazi appetite. What the Nazis are striking at is the one untried obstacle to their despotic domination of Europe.

There is no doubt that the Vichy regime fully understands the grand strategy of the Axis war. Vichy knows there will be no peace until Hitler or Britain is beaten. Having already chosen what looked like the shortest road to peace and prosperity—for French reactionaries—the men of Vichy must now oil the Nazi machine for a longer trek. It is through Russia. But Britain is at the end.

Our Readers Say—

America's Last Call

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It looks to me as though America is going to lose her one big chance now to act against Hitler by going to War while Hitler will be occupied for the next six weeks against Russia.

I have seen warfare in that territory with the Polish Army in 1919-1921—just twenty years ago—and even if the Russians put up a good fight, they cannot hold up against the mechanized and motorized forces of the Germans.

For us to sit by and lend help that we can't even get there to the Russians is to defeat ourselves and our chances. The thing for us to do is to strike Germany where we can and that is by declaring war, which would be a terrible blow to the German morale. Anything else at this time means that America will be endangered forever.

With all the leading newspapers crying out for this action, I cannot understand why the President does not act before it is too late. To expect other people to fight our battles is morally wrong and terribly dangerous, to say the least.

I feel that this is AMERICA'S LAST CHANCE.

PETER MARKHAM
Author of "America Next"

New York

"Hitler's Greatest Ally"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America seems to be doing exactly what Hitler has figured it would do. His greatest ally is human selfishness. "Oh that isn't any of our business!" And he picks off one nation after another, according to a plan figured out in advance, like a good chess player. And are we Americans to sit back until he gets ready to "take us on" as they say; or should we jump in quickly, with all we've got and clean the condition up as quickly as possible, which, in the long run, would be the most humane thing to do, causing the least bloodshed and the least exhaustion. G. E. B.

Chicago

Bible Study in a Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While the Federal Government does not yet include a specific Office of Spiritual Teaching, it is gratifying to see that Americans are giving more and more attention to the spiritual aspect of education. This is manifest in the widespread recognition of the importance of including the subject of Bible study in the curriculum of the public schools.

Without a doubt there can be no adequate defense, whether individual or collective, against the influence of false ideologies unless our thinking is based on the teachings of Jesus. These teachings alone are wise enough and peaceful enough to keep the light of democracy and brotherly love burning in the hearts of all men for all time to come. J. G. O.

Chicago

"Short of War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I object to the phrase "short of war" in connection with American aid to Britain. If the term means anything at all, it expresses cowardice. And if it does not mean anything, why use it? I am for all aid to Britain. I cannot, in conscience, give consent to American aid to Britain by a "short of war" qualification.

We did not secure this America that we love so passionately by "short of war" methods. We have not retained it by means "short of war." Nor can we hope to preserve it now or in the future by a "short of war" policy.

If human freedom has become of so little value in this world that we can set limitations beyond which we will not go in its defense, then we are no longer worthy of freedom. F. INA BURGESS

Eugene, Ore.

"A Sound American Institution"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In my opinion your newspaper cannot be presented merely in the role of an adviser, championing the big issues of our civic life. The Christian Science Monitor is much more than that—it is a friend, and it is a sound American institution.

As an adviser it has shown its ability to establish the rights of the people when aggressors menace the freedom of humanity and it has undertaken the task of teaching, likewise leading the minds of its readers along lines of advancement and information that have the effect of a college education, but one procured in a more practical and delightful way.

As a friend it expresses itself very democratically making solid alliances with all kind of readers who find in its pages, wisdom, inspiration, humor, enlightenment—all this is given out with a gesture of frankness imbued with sincerity so characteristic of The Christian Science Monitor.

I call it a sound American institution because I see in its pages the most generous expression of the American spirit. It acts as a foundation or establishment inspiring millions of people in this glorious country with the purpose of spreading among them American ways of freedom, American standards of life and the American sentiment.

I have been an assiduous reader of the Monitor for many years and remember the joy experienced when I first became acquainted with it but did not realize the full value of its authentic news until I had compared it with other leading newspapers—particularly its sound unbiased opinion on all subjects. It has been a real pleasure to me in all these years to see it increasing in usefulness, magnifying its opportunities to serve people in all walks of life.

I have profited by the timely editorials so substantially expressed and greatly admire the work of your reporters. I enjoy the magnificent daily articles "Inside the War"—another epoch of journalism—then, too, the interesting uncensored accounts of "World Happenings" by your eminent correspondents, are food for thought. But my choice would be, above all these, "The Home Forum" page, always an inspiration for the day. (DR.) PETER KAHLER

Whitefield, N. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Growing Up?

Mushrooms and Metaphors

I knew I was supposed to stay home and work. But I have done that many times; there is nothing new or piquant about staying home and working.

But closing up the desk, and going out to look for mushrooms . . . that *is* something new and different. That is something I have never done . . . (the last half of the temptation, of course; the first, in all its dazzling variety of subtleties, I have explored a million times).

"After all," I said persuasively to myself, "it isn't very often that two officers of the New England Micological Society invite you to go out into the woods looking for wild mushrooms. You'd surely learn something new . . . that's your job, isn't it? Learning new things, seeing new sights . . . turning up new figures of speech?"

It was that last clever little remark that really did it; that sounded convincing, even to me. "It's not as if I were only amusing myself," I said complacently, buttoning on the sweater. "I'm not even out looking for mushrooms to eat; it's a fresh new metaphor I'm hunting."

I've chased wild metaphors before; I know their trails lead delightfully into all sorts of engaging bypaths; for they are shy, untamable creatures, indigenous to no restricted climate but found in any. There are ways and ways of trapping them, more numerous than the directions in Celtic poetry for catching the wild unicorns. Or even the leprechauns, whom to look at is not to see. Metaphors, too, must be looked not *at* but *beside*. They must be seen out of the corner of the mind, so to speak. Theirs might be called the art of mis-application; talking about one thing, they instruct about another. From start to finish, they are oblique business, beloved and cherished of all who see things most clearly through the pantomime of implication.

* * *

Metaphors are the shadow which clarifies substance; they are little mirrors into which one's imagination may look and see . . . itself! For the more you know, the more you see in a metaphor; indeed it is knowing that becomes seeing in simile.

But metaphors are as tactful as they are informative, for if you know nothing at all about the subject, you are not offended or rebuked, because they offer your eye an agreeable still-life, a pleasant picture, intrinsic in itself. Metaphors are the diplomats of rhetoric: They lead you urbanely to the brink, but it is you who state the conclusion to your own admiring self. You feel that surely you, and you alone, appreciate the full significance of the comparison, and that is something you enjoy.

In writing, or conversation, or even thinking to oneself, there is nothing so satisfying as the finding of a provocative metaphor. (Unless it be the finding of a clump of puckish, gnomish mushrooms hunched at the foot of a chestnut stump!) In its tiny incisive ray, a good metaphor can illumine almost any elusive meaning. Where reason stumbles, imagination flies unfettered.

One fumbles in the dark; one explains stodgily and gesticulates helplessly, and then some little picture comes nimbly to the hand, and one picks it up surely, like a little flashlight, and turns it on. One is talking, say, about desultory reading with no program or destination . . . book after book, each all right, but unassociated . . . and then one has it. "Why," you say delightedly, "it's like sewing a long seam with no knot in the end of the thread."

You try to tell someone about the pleasure of keeping a journal, even poorly written notes. "But there is so much *literature* already written to be read," one is told. You stammer witlessly, then your friend the metaphor helps you. "Of course," you say, "but it is the difference between planting even a window box of your own and walking through the public's Botanical Gardens!"

* * *

But the afternoon was too full of mushrooms to think about the metaphors. There was too much vivid meaning splashed across the sky; too many impressive Latin names . . . and Latin laughter . . . too many enchanted dwarfs scampering through the leaves to be transfixed into mushrooms when you pounced on them. . . .

We came swinging home with our baskets heavy. Then, within sight of the house, I remembered on what pretext I had come out. And here we were laden with mushrooms, the edible and the purely material specimen, but quite, quite empty of metaphor.

Well, the next best thing, then, is to learn more about mushrooms. You never know when knowledge will come in handy, even horticultural knowledge.

"What I don't understand," you say earnestly, "is what these little chaps grow from. Are they root, branch or flower, and if so, where is the rest of them?"

"They're flowers," the six-foot-tall micologist explains. "They grow from an underground plant, a white, thread-like mycelium. It grows along quite unseen, under the ground, until it is ready to put out its blossoms. . . ."

"Mycelium," you repeat, and a glow of joy comes over you. "Just the way thought grows along, unsuspected and unseen, until it shows itself above the surface in some sudden action. . . ." You are delighted beyond words now. "And how in the world have historians . . . or dramatists . . . how have poets . . . or lovers . . . or even economists . . . how has *anyone* ever got along without that wonderful metaphor? Mycelium!"

This is why you came; *this* is what you were seeking under the leaves, under the tree stumps. You have forgotten the mushrooms now. Let them be broiled and served on toast! What *you* have shall be framed in silver and hung upon a page.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

"I Is Reddy When You Is"

A Negro registrant was struggling with his questionnaire. He looked it over for a long while, scratching his head and sweating profusely. Finally he said: "I caint answer all them questions in a year." So he turned the sheet over and wrote on the back: "I is reddy when you is," and sent it to the board.

This humble citizen, we believe, spoke not only the sentiments of his race. He also spoke for all the people of the South and, it is to be hoped, for the people of all other sections.—*Elberton* (Ga.) *Star.*

The Wide Horizon

The Battle at Home

By William Duncan Kilpatrick

In a commencement address at The Principia College, Elsah, Ill.

From my standpoint, I would say that the great task which confronts the graduate of today, and which will demand his constant and alert attention for some time to come, is that of defending and maintaining the true principles of the democratic order in the United States. Too often in past years has the ugly head of opposition to a free and democratic State been silhouetted on the horizon of national events. Irrespective of our chosen field of occupation, the future will make heavy demands on all of us if we are to maintain and perpetuate in this country that for which our forefathers fought and died. . . .

* * *

The first step of the totalitarian is an attack on the religious faith and moral standards of the people. Through carefully established agencies, the spirit of the anti-Christ, or atheism, is gradually infiltrated into the consciousness of the youth of the land. A condition precedent to the establishment of the totalitarian State is the breakdown of the moral standard in the national consciousness. Democracy is founded upon Christianity and Christianity must be killed in the hearts of men before a nation is ready to accept the regimented State.

The next step in the program of the enemy of democracy is to kill, in the consciousness of the citizenry, the regard and affection for established institutions and customs.

Another step is directed against the very bulwark of democracy—the regard, the respect and the love for the constitutional background upon which the democratic State must function. To instill in the hearts of men disregard for the established constitutional law of the land is a part of the program. To belittle justice and to defame the dispensers of law and order are footsteps leading to the complete abolition of constitutional restrictions. Government centralization, regimentation, restriction and control, put into the hands of the opponents of democracy a very effective tool with which to prepare the soil for further cultivation.

* * *

In America the spirit of a free people is more firmly established and entrenched in consciousness than in any country on the globe and I am satisfied that, try as they may, the opponents of freedom will not here prevail. When the American conscience is aroused, it acts and acts definitely. But we must all remain alert. Then, after the mists of obscuration have begun to disperse and a world of sanity and order restored . . . the opportunities for individual achievement will know no bounds. With the re-establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, could it be affirmed that the frontiers of advancement, achievement, and individual accomplishment have disappeared? That opportunity is dead? That a permanent army of unemployed is an eternal heritage and that the graduate of today is to be deprived of the broad opportunities of usefulness and employment? . . .

Every branch of endeavor will need and demand, more than ever, men and women of character, men and women of ability, . . . men and women to be trusted, men and women who live clean lives, who have high ideals and whose faith and ambition rests upon an understanding of a God who may be demonstrated in every avenue of national and individual activity.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Discouraging Thinkers

Not that it is solely, or chiefly, to form great thinkers, that freedom of thinking is required. On the contrary, it is as much and even more indispensable to enable average human beings to attain the mental stature which they are capable of. There have been, and may again be, great individual thinkers in a general atmosphere of mental slavery. But there never has been, nor ever will be, in that atmosphere an intellectually active people. . . . Never when controversy avoided the subjects which are large and important enough to kindle enthusiasm, was the mind of a people stirred up from its foundations, and the impulse given which raised even persons of the most ordinary intellect to something of the dignity of thinking beings.—JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873) in "Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government."

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